

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

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CONFEDERATE PENSION ACT

OF 1912 CONSTITUTIONAL IS DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM IS FACED

Disbursements Will Be Greater Than Available Funds—Payments May Be Deferred Until Assembly Meets.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Confederate pension act of 1912 is constitutional, declared the Court of Appeals, and soldiers who fought in the Confederate army for the principles of state sovereignty performed a public service to their respective states as much as did the soldiers of the Federal army. The court renewed the causes leading up to the war between the states and Kentucky's attitude, and argued that the war between the states, instead of being a "war of secession," wrought a "revolution" and the "Union as the fathers understood it was merged into a nation." The opinion, from which Judge Lassing dissented, all the court sitting except Judge Nunn, was handed down by Chief Justice Hobson in the case of Henry M. Bosworth, auditor, against James Harp. The Franklin circuit court had granted a writ of mandamus to Harp, a Confederate veteran, to compel the state auditor to issue a warrant for his February pension claim. The auditor had refused to issue warrants for the claims allowed up to February 5 because his bondsmen had questioned the constitutionality of the act, and he and Capt. W. J. Stone, state pension agent, arranged this test case. Capt. Stone, who is not an attorney, was permitted to address the Franklin circuit court and again the court of appeals, a copy of his speech being filed at the request of the court, with the briefs in the case. Judge James H. Hazelrigg and D. L. Hazelrigg and J. W. Blackburn, Jr., of Frankfort, volunteered their services as attorneys.

If the provision of the Confederate pension, declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, that "the auditor shall issue his warrants upon the treasury for the respective sums and the treasurer shall forward a treasury check to the address of the pensioner," is mandatory in requiring the payment of pension claims with checks, the fiscal officers of the state have a financial problem to solve. The Pension Board has so far approved 504 claims, and 2,300 more claims are awaiting the action of the board. Two quarterly payments have been passed, pending the decision of the court of appeals, and another is due in August. These pension claims when allowed drawn payment from the date of application. Many of them will be entitled to a year's pay at \$10 the month. If the remainder of the claims are allowed before August, it is estimated that the state will face a disbursement of from \$300,000 to \$325,000, and the longer it is postponed the heavier the disbursement will be. The state has less than half that amount in the general expenditure fund and little revenue will be coming in for several months. It is possible that, if the payments can not be made in interest-bearing warrants, payment will be deferred until the general assembly meets and sets aside a special levy for the payment of pensions. A levy of 2½ cents will take care of it.

Capt. W. J. Stone, state pension agent, has asked the auditor and treasurer to hold a conference with him in regard to the situation and decide definitely what they will do, so that he can satisfy the pensioners, who will be inquiring of him when their money will be forthcoming.

Burley Tobacco Growers' Victory.

The 40,000 burley tobacco growers, comprising the Burley Tobacco Society, have the right to cast their votes in proportion to the shares of stock they won in the society and the Directors of the Burley Tobacco Co. do not have the right to cast these votes for the members of the society. The Appellate Court so decided, affirming the judgment of the Kenton Circuit Court in the case of Clarence Lebus, etc., against E. B. Stansifer, etc. The Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the Woodford Circuit Court in the case of J. H. Polsgrove, Mayor, against Dulin Moss, in which the tenement ordinance passed by the Council of Frankfort was declared to be valid. The Court holds that any property owned by persons who are notified that property is unsanitary or dangerous may be demolished after a court of competent jurisdiction has passed upon the case. The property of Moss in this case was used by agreement for the purpose of testing the law.

JURISDICTION

RESTS WITH LOCAL TRIBUNALS IS DECISION OF COURT OF APPEALS ON PRIMARY ACT.

Court Deplores Possibilities of Disaster to Rights of Candidates and Voters—"Defects in Statute Demonstrated By Cursory Reading," Says Court.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—"Confusion worse confounded" describes the provisions for the qualification of candidates in the state primary act of 1912 after the court of appeals passed on them, or rather regretted that it could not do so effectively, and concerning which the court remarked: "We well apprehend and deplore the possibilities of disaster to the rights both of candidates and voters that flow from the committal into so many different judicial hands, some of them unskilled, and others, perhaps, partisan, the summary and final correction of evils designed to be prevented by the section of the act in question."

This section provides that: "Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit filed in the circuit court that an error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official primary ballot or that an error or wrong has been committed in printing such ballot, or in the performance of any duty imposed by this act, the court shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong or neglect, forthwith to correct the error, desist from the wrongful act or perform the duty or show cause why he should not be compelled to do so. Failure to obey the orders of the judge or court shall be contempt of court and punishable as such. If the circuit court be not in session in the county, the circuit judge shall hear and determine the complaint in vacation unless he be absent from the county, in which case said affidavit shall be filed before the judge of the county court, who shall have full power to hear and determine the complaint and make appropriate orders thereon. The orders of a court or judge under this section shall be final and not appealable. Only candidates may institute proceedings under this section." This the court of appeals said is the exclusive remedy of the candidate, who can not proceed in equity to secure his rights.

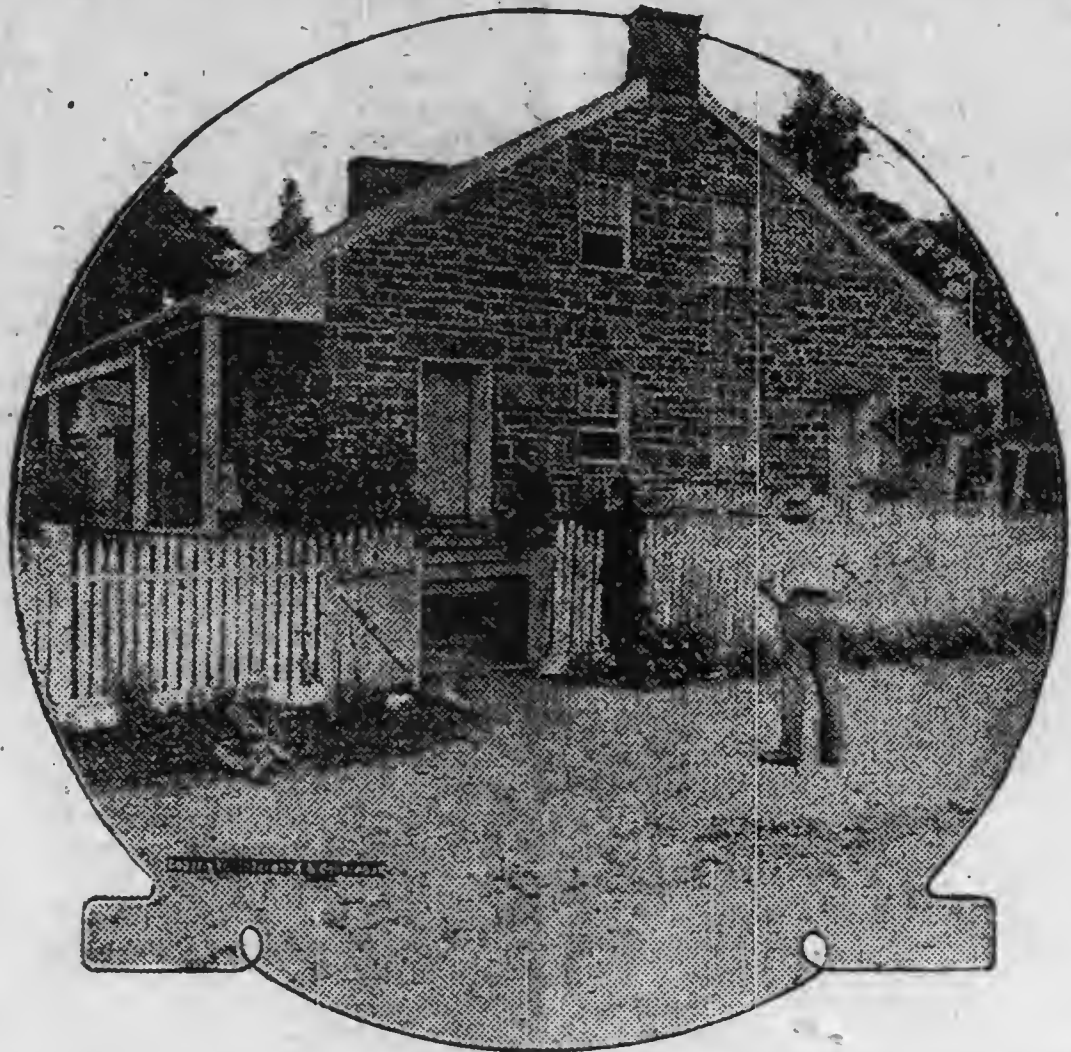
Reduction in Earnings.

With the exception of the Illinois Central, raises were made by the State Board of Valuation and Assessment assessing the value of the total capital of the four railroads which are contesting the franchise assessments of 1912 in the Federal Court. Because of a showing in its returns to the board of a reduction in earnings by reason of floods and strikes the Illinois Central's total capital valuation was reduced by the board from \$27,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The L. & N. was raised from \$74,000,000 to \$76,000,000; in Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific from \$16,000,000 to \$17,000,000, and the Chesapeake & Ohio from \$25,000,000 to \$27,000,000. The Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railway Company, of Louisville, was raised from \$2,779,000 to \$3,579,000. Other assessments of the total capital of transportation companies made were: Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis, \$3,256,250; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, \$1,200,000; Glasgow Railway, \$250,000; Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad Company, \$821,530; Lexington & Eastern, \$2,400,000; Adams Express Company, \$900,000; Southern Express Company, \$350,000; American Express Company, \$200,000. The total capital fixed by the board is the amount upon which the corporations must pay taxes and includes both the value of the tangible property and the franchise. It represents a capitalization of the earnings of the corporations and is based on reports made to the board for the year ending June 30, 1912. These assessments are tentative and subject to revisions, after hearings, if the corporations protest.

Do Honor to Heroes.

The centennial of the Battle of the River Raisin and the massacre which followed in January, 1813, in which many hundred brave Kentuckians were slain while in defense of the Northwestern frontier under Gen. James Winchester and Col. Allen, Lewis, Madison and Capt. Hart, was observed at Monroe, Mich., in most interesting commemorative ceremonies. The two principal addresses were given by Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Michigan, and Lieut. Gov. Edward J. McDermott, of Kentucky. Gov. Ferris alluded to the heroism and patriotism of Kentuckians, the gallant services rendered to the settlers and to the nation in the early days that tried men's souls. Gov. McDermott's eloquent address was in the speaker's best vein and gained rounds of heartiest applause from the large audience assembled in Memorial Park.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS AT GETTYSBURG



During the coming celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg this house, which was General Meade's headquarters, will be a center of interest. It is on the Tarrytown road.

MAY QUESTION LOVETT HOLD UP I. C. TRAIN

NORRIS ASKS THAT RAIL HEAD APPEAR BEFORE BODY.

Sugar Men After Willey—Letters of Beet Men Show Contract for Food Expert to Lecture.

Washington, June 20.—A resolution to broaden the powers of the lobby committee to call Robert S. Lovett of New York to explain statements that the Union Pacific authorities have been approached by persons professing to have influence in the Union Pacific-Southern dissolution proceedings was proposed on Wednesday by Senator Norris.

More letters and telegrams from the private files of the anti-free sugar "lobby" put into the record of the senate investigating committee purported to show that the beet sugar men furnished the sugar tariff arguments contained in the Republican national campaign text book of 1912; engaged Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former government pure food chief, to deliver lectures; expressed "great doubt" of former President Taft's ability to carry such states as California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado, and added, "if we don't head him off we might be able to get a promise relative to the sugar and tobacco industries."

MALE SUFFRAGIST IS HURT

Emulating Miss Davison, He Hurls Self at Belmont's Horse at Ascot.

Ascot Heath, England, June 21.—A desperate male suffragist, in the presence of King George, Queen Mary and a brilliant concourse of race goers, dashed upon the race track here on Thursday during the running of the \$17,500 gold cup event and in a spectacular effort to break up the contest received mortal injuries.

The man ran directly into the path of August Belmont's American horse Tracery just as it was entering the stretch. He was knocked down and as he fell his revolver went off, the bullet lodging in his head.

Letters in the pockets of the suffragist showed his name to be Hewitt and that he was a student at Trinity college, Cambridge.

SIX WOMEN FOUND GUILTY

London Militants and Male Adherents Are Convicted on Malicious Mischief Charge.

London, June 19.—Six of the most prominent leaders of the militant suffragettes' organization and one of their male supporters were Tuesday found guilty at the Central criminal court of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property. Those found guilty were Harriet Kerr, Agnes Lake, Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Saunders, Annie Kenney, Laura Lennox, E. Clayton.

Erie Telegraphers Get Increase.

New York, June 21.—A committee representing the Erie Railroad company telegraphers announced that the recent conferences with the company's officers terminated with an agreement to grant the committee's demand.

BANDITS ROB EXPRESS CAR JUST OUT OF SPRINGFIELD.

Dynamite Safes, but Fail to Secure Any Booty—Cower the Trainmen.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—While posers were scouring Springfield and outlying districts Wednesday morning for the two masked robbers who at 12:30 a. m. held up north-bound Diamond Special on the Illinois Central at Glenarm, south of this city, the belated train left Springfield at 4:00 a. m. for Chicago.

Rumors that \$30,000 was taken from the express safe were denied here this morning, officials of the railroad declaring that the bandits opened only the small safe in the express car and did not enter the big safe, which contained a large sum of money.

The two men stopped the train when it was about three miles north of Glenarm. They forced the trainmen to detach the engine and the express car from the rest of the train. They then compelled the engineer to carry the detached train north, and while en route the dynamiting of the safe was accomplished.

Engineer A. J. Snell and Fireman Tom Miller, both of Clinton, and Baggageman A. S. Pugh and E. J. Hooper, both of Chicago, were compelled to stand in a ditch beside the engine.

One bandit "covered" them with two huge revolvers, while the second bandit fired several shots of dynamite deliberately at the big safe.

For an hour the bandit worked at the safe, firing shot after shot. All this time the train load of passengers trembled for fear the train would be visited by the bandits.

Officers arrived on the scene in a special train. They scattered out and approached the engine and baggage car. Officer Maurice O'Leary was far in the lead of the other officers. Suddenly he was accosted by one of the bandits, who thrust a gun into his face, took his gun from him and threatened to kill him.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Sandusky, O., June 19.—One person was killed, many persons stunned, several had close calls from fire, a large number of buildings were burned, including two churches and a library, and much live stock killed on Tuesday in one of the most severe electrical storms ever experienced in north central Ohio. The storm followed the hottest June day in the history of the state.

Copenhagen, June 20.—King Christian summoned ex-Premier Zahle, the radical leader, to form a new cabinet. The resignation of the last ministry was accepted June 12.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—Fire destroyed the S. Lagerquist Carriage company's plant. Twelve automobiles burned. The loss was \$50,000.

Mason City, Ia., June 20.—John Knowles, son of George W. Knowles, assistant postmaster of Philadelphia, was arrested in the post office here on the charge of stealing more than \$1,000. After a hearing in the federal court at Fort Dodge he will be taken to Philadelphia.

San Francisco, June 21.—Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie announced that all further relations between himself and Billy Nolan as his manager were at an end.

WILSON WILL SIGN

PRESIDENT TELLS CABINET HE WILL FAVOR SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION MEASURE.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS MANY

Changes Have Support of Senate Finance Body, Which Has Submitted Bill to Democratic Caucus—Oppose Currency Bill.

Washington, June 23.—Wilson informed his cabinet that he will sign the sundry civil appropriation bill carrying \$116,000,000 and that he will issue a statement giving his reasons for doing so.

The Underwood tariff bill as amended by the senate finance committee was submitted to a caucus of the senate Democrats. This marks the last important stage of the bill before it is finally reported to the senate and made the target for Republican attacks.

With large additions to the free list and drastic reductions in the metal schedule, the Underwood tariff bill as amended by the senate finance committee and reported to the Democratic caucus was made public here. The revenue producing qualities of the bill have been increased, however, in the face of many reductions by a provision imposing a duty of five cents a bunch on bananas and removing from brandies used in fortifying American wines the large preferential heretofore given them.

Wheat and flour have been retained on the free list subject to a fixed countervailing duty. The bill as reported is expected to produce five million dollars more revenue than as passed by the house. The only material increase in duty was in the cotton schedule. This like the wool schedule was reclassified to place slightly higher duties on highly manufactured products.

As reported to the Democratic caucus by the senate finance committee, beet and sugar cane machinery, alizarin and colors obtained from anthracene have been added to the free list. Russian seg, New Zealand and Norwegian tow, jute waste, suitable for the manufacture of paper, all books used in schools and educational institutions, sand blast and sludge machines, all hydraulic machines, catgut for surgical use, creosote oil, glaziers diamonds and diamond dust, and eggs of all fowls have been placed on the free list.

Cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food, not otherwise provided for, are other additions to the free list.

Opposition to the Owen-Glass currency measure was voiced by the minority members of the senate banking and currency committee. The proposed Democratic bill was termed an extension of the Vreeland measure and contains defects that must be eliminated before it is enacted into law. The Republican committee also asserted that the currency legislation could not be enacted at the present session of congress without Republican support.

Federal control of banking as provided in the new measure was criticized especially and the different rates of interest provided for the proposed banking regions were attacked.

Senator Nelson, ranking minority member of the committee, said:

"I believe many changes will have to be made before the public will sanction the new bill.

"I thought they were going to give us something new," said Senator Bristow, "but they only have foisted off the old Vreeland measure with all its defects."

"I think there are many things that will have to be changed in the measure," said Senator Weeks, "though I am heartily in favor of currency legislation during the present session."

FIND TWO KIDNAPERS GUILTY

Frank Sullens and Ernest Harrison Given Twenty-Five Years for Holding Dorothy Holt.

Salem, Ill., June 23.—Frank Sullens and Ernest Harrison were on Friday found guilty here of kidnapping Dorothy Holt, daughter of the assistant state's attorney, and their punishment was fixed at twenty-five years each in the penitentiary. The jury, which has heard the evidence in the case for a week, returned its verdict after many hours of balloting.

The case created a furore in the city. When the men were arrested they were only rescued from being lynched by calling out the militia and putting the city under martial law.

Wilson at McAdoo Wedding.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson attended the wedding of Francis Huger McAdoo, son of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and Miss Ethel Preston McCormick, step-daughter of Capt. I. Emerson of Baltimore

14 DEAD IN CRASH

ELECTRIC TRAINS MEET HEAD-ON NEAR VALLEJO, CAL., AND CARS ARE TELESKOPED.

MANY ARE BURIED IN DEBRIS

Work of Extricating Dead and Injured Made Difficult Owing to Wreckage—Mistaken Orders Believed to Have Been the Cause.

Vallejo, Cal., June 21.—Two interurban trains on the San Francisco, Napa & Calistoga electric line came together one mile north of here on Thursday and telescoped. Fourteen persons were killed and twenty others were injured, several fatally. The trains were traveling at high speed at the time of the collision.

In an instant the two trains were reduced to a high heap of wreckage. Passengers were heaped about and buried beneath the pile of splintered wood and twisted steel.

Partial list of dead: H. G. Hunt, San Francisco. George L. Holzworth, San Francisco.

S. E. Jowewski, San Francisco.

Chris Koch, San Francisco.

Miss Gail, San Francisco.

J. F. Grabel, Vallejo.

E. C. Judd, Vallejo.

P. Herbert, Napa.

O. McQuaide, San Diego.

S. H. Dayton, residence unknown. Unidentified man.

The in-bound train was in charge of William Laurez motorman, and B. E. Catton, conductor. James Hough was at the motor of the out-bound train with C. Richards as conductor.

The work of extricating the passengers, some dead and others severely injured, was begun at once. Owing to the manner in which both trains telescoped it was extremely difficult to extricate some of the unfortunate men and women, who were buried deep in the wreckage.

The train from Vallejo to Napa consisting of two cars, was crowded with passengers from the steamer Monticello from San Francisco, besides a number of passengers from this city. The car from Napa was well filled with passengers, a number of whom were coming to Vallejo to take the boat to San Francisco. The crash came on a straight stretch of track at One Mile House. Mistaken signals are said to have been responsible for the wreck. Officials of the company announce an investigation to lay the blame, just as soon as all the injured are accounted for.

It was not until the trains were within a few hundred feet of each other that the motormen realized that a collision could not be averted. Airbrakes were applied but the momentum was too great.

There was a crash that sent passengers from their seats beneath a shower of splintered glass. The force of the impact telescoped the first two front coaches. Passengers in these two front cars were the most severely hurt and it was from these cars that most of the dead were taken.

The other cars were tossed from the track and piled high one over the other. Beneath this heap of wreckage lay the passengers.

The track for many yards around was strewn with debris. Those who had escaped more serious injury quickly went to the assistance of the less unfortunate.

MEAT RAPPED BY FOOD LAW

New Ruling Empowers Federal Inspectors to Confiscate and Destroy Spoiled Shipments.

Washington, June 19.—One of the most radical and far-reaching extensions of the pure food and drugs act since its enactment was made when Secretaries Houston, McAdoo and Redfield, charged with enforcing this statute, ruled that meat and meat products in interstate or foreign commerce, which hitherto have been exempted from the provisions of the pure food law, may be seized if misbranded or adulterated.

CITY OWNERSHIP BILL WINS

Illinois Legislature Passes Measure That Authorizes Control of Utilities—Vote Is 111 to 1.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—The house late Tuesday night passed Governor Duane's municipal ownership bill. Two minor amendments were attached which the senate probably will approve and the bill will then go to the governor for his signature, it having originated in and passed the senate.

Sails for an Unknown Land.

Victoria, B. C., June 19.—The Stefansson arctic expedition, which left here, differs from most polar undertakings in that its objects are practical and commercial.

TRAFFICKING IN

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Has Information That at Least One Person Has Seen Questions.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Frankfort, Ky.—Some one has been trafficking in the questions prepared for the state teachers' examinations. How many applicants have secured possession of the questions is not known, but Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlett admitted that he has definite information that at least one person who came to Frankfort to take the examination had seen the questions, and an investigation is being made. Applicants for certificates have the privilege of taking the examination under the county school superintendent at their county seats, instead of coming to Frankfort, if they desire, and the same questions are used in these local examinations. Applicants are required to take an oath before being admitted to the examination, in which they swear they have not seen the questions to be asked, and are liable to prosecution if they swear falsely.

LANDMARK IS DESTROYED.

Taylorville, Ky.—One of the landmarks of Spencer County dating back to the early days of the nineteenth century and possibly even farther, was destroyed when a two-story frame house, the property of Taylor Howerton, was burned. The house stood on the Howerton farm on the Louisville pike, about four miles from town. It was the oldest building in the county. As originally constructed the building was of hewn poplar logs. These in later years were covered with weather boarding. As the latter burned off the portholes through which the sturdy settlers were wont to point their guns were revealed. The sight made for the spectators more real the stories which have been told of this place, which was noted as a place of refuge against hostile Indians.

W. P. WALTON WINS HIS SUIT.

London, Ky.—Six years ago H. M. Brock sued six newspapers including the Kentucky State Journal for alleged libel for printing a dispatch, which proved untrue and which placed him in a false light. The other papers compromised with him rather than go to the expense of defending the suits here, but W. P. Walton, the then owner of the State Journal, refused to do so, and fought the case out. The case had been on trial two days and ended in a verdict for Mr. Walton, who is greatly pleased over the outcome.

NIGHT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Carlisle, Ky.—Miss Lida E. Gardner, county superintendent of schools, states that to date more than 600 men and women of Nicholas county have promised to enroll in the night agricultural schools which are to be organized in each rural school district of Nicholas County in July for the teaching of modern methods of agriculture. It is said that these will be the first night schools organized in the United States.

GORED BY AN ANGRY BULL.

Louisville, Ky.—Sidney Staples, 35 years old, of Bedford, Ky., a farmer, was probably fatally wounded while protecting his wife from an angry bull. Mrs. Staples was saved from injury only through the heroic efforts of her husband, who sacrificed himself when he saw his wife's danger. Staples threw himself in front of the animal when it charged. Mrs. Staples quickly made her escape.

MISTAKES GASOLINE FOR WATER.

Henderson, Ky.—By mistake, Mrs. S. R. Minnich, a sister of Congressman A. O. Stanley, drank some gasoline. She immediately discovered her mistake and sent for a physician, and at last reports had recovered from the effects. She mistook the gasoline for mineral water.

HENDERSON CHAUTAUQUA ON.

Henderson, Ky.—The Chautauqua opened its six days' session here. Former Governor Folk, of Missouri; Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee, and former Congressman J. Adam Bede are among the features. About 1,000 persons were in attendance at the night meeting.

ORDERS 10,000 GAL. ROAD OIL.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The City Council has ordered 10,000 gallons of crude oil and will begin oiling the principal streets next week for the purpose of allaying the dust.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Earnest preparations are in progress for the Perry Centennial, which is to be held here on the Fourth of July. The exercises will be in charge of the Jane McAfee Chapter of the D. A. R. and the Harrodsburg Historical Society. Mrs. Champ Clark is expected to be present as a guest of her McAfee relatives. Thurston Ballard will repeat his address on "The Evolution of Our Flag," which won him such praise at Nashville last week.

STATE TAKES ON INSTITUTION.

Louisville, Ky.—The property of the Kentucky Children's Home Society at 1086 Baxter avenue will be placed in the name of the state of Kentucky, and the Governor will have the power to appoint ten members of the State Board of Managers out of a total of thirty, and five members of the Executive Committee of fifteen. This is the result of the recent conference between Judge R. W. Bligham, Judge Randolph Blain, the Rev. E. L. Powell and Superintendent George L. Sehon and Governor McCreary, in regard to the future of the institution. The visiting delegation gladly acceded to the Governor's request for conveyance of the property to the state with the stipulation that it remain in the state's name as long as the society continues to act in its present capacity. The other request of the Governor, that he have power to appoint members of the Board of Managers and Executive committee, will necessitate a change in the charter and this will be given attention at the meeting of the society in July. The five members of the Executive Committee are to be chosen from the ten men appointed on the Board of Managers and, according to the agreement, they must live in Louisville.

BAD WEATHER FOR CROPS.

Glasgow, Ky.—The farmers of this section are facing what is feared will be one of the most serious droughts that have visited this section in several years. The extreme cold weather with dry, cold winds ten days ago, followed by the hot, dry weather now prevailing is telling on vegetation. Meadows and the oats crop were cut short early this season by the dry weather in April and May, and now the corn and tobacco crops are in danger. Pastures are suffering. If the dry weather continues the second cutting of meadows will be short. In some sections of the country the grass was so poor that some farmers pastured their meadows. Gardens are practically worthless, and the demand for vegetables is far in excess of the supply. Vegetables have not been as scarce on this market at this season of the year in the last twenty-five years as now, according to a merchant here.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Frankfort, Ky.—Two agricultural exhibits, accompanied by professors from the State College of Agriculture, to lecture and demonstrate soil and crop questions, will visit fairs in several counties this summer and fall. The department of agriculture of the State university are co-operating in the work and have purchased two big tents to hold the exhibits. The following itinerary has been arranged for this year, which if successful will be extended next year as much as funds will permit: Leitchfield, August 11 to 14; Hardinsburg, August 19 to 21; Elizabethtown, August 26 to 29; Frankfort, September 4 to 6; Hodgenville, September 9 to 11; State fair, September 15 to 20; Glasgow, October 1 to 4; Hopkinsville, October 6 to 11; Mt. Vernon, August 6 to 8; Henderson, August 11 to 15; Shepherdsville, September 19 to 22; London, September 26 to 29; State fair, September 15 to 22.

WILL BUILD SCHOOLHOUSES.

Whitesburg, Ky.—The spirit of education throughout the Eastern Kentucky mountains, and especially in Letcher county, is on the upward tendency, and this year from \$45,000 to \$50,000 will be spent in school buildings. Here in Whitesburg the Whitesburg graded school building is being erected at a cost of about \$30,000. At Blackey the Women's Christian Temperance union will start at once a college building to cost about \$10,000, while Middle Colly, Lester, Line Fork, Upper Rockhouse and Lower Rockhouse will build new country schools, new district having been recently organized. No other mountain county will spend so much for the improvement of her educational facilities.

DR. LILLIAN SOUTH HONORED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Dr. Lillian South, of Bowling Green, Ky., was elected as one of the vice presidents of the American Medical Association at the closing session of the convention at Minneapolis, and Atlantic City was chosen as the next convention city. Dr. Curran Pope, of Louisville, extended an invitation to the association to meet in Louisville, promising full hospitality.

COURT HOUSE BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Campton, Ky.—The citizens of this place have subscribed \$10,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the court house at this place, which was recently destroyed by fire, and with the \$6,000 insurance that was carried on the building they expect to raise enough by private subscription to build a \$20,000 structure without any cost to the taxpayers of the county.

MADISON COUNTY STORM SWEEP.

Richmond, Ky.—A tornado and electrical storm swept over Madison County, killing one man, fatally injuring a woman and causing damage estimated at \$100,000. Hundreds of horses and cows were killed. Arthur Snowden was killed and his wife fatally injured when their home was blown from its foundation. Wire communication with a number of the smaller towns throughout the county was cut off, and the total extent of the damage was large.

WILL HAVE NURSE

STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE THROUGHOUT STATE.

Will Organize Work and Make Demonstrations—Each Community Must Defray Her Living Expense.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Frankfort, Ky.—In an effort to arouse communities to the necessity of having visiting nurses to instruct their people in proper care of the sick, the prevention of disease and hygiene and sanitation, the State Tuberculosis Commission has decided to employ a nurse, who will be sent out through the state, spending some time in each community to do demonstration work and to organize communities for the purpose of establishing a system for the employment of permanent nurses. Each community where the nurse is sent will be expected to defray her living expenses. Her salary will be paid by the commission. Requests for her services may be sent to the commission at Frankfort.

The health exhibit car will make its opening at South Louisville. From there it will proceed along the L. & N. toward Bardstown, Lebanon, Springfield and the southeastern corner of the state. James P. Faulkner, editor of the Berea Citizen, who has conducted a health propaganda in his section, will be in charge of the car, assisted by R. R. Yoe, of Louisville. E. R. Sapp, of Lexington, will be advance representative. Roy French, secretary of the commission, will accompany the car, for two weeks, and members of the commission will spend a few days with it.

BAPTISTS SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

Georgetown, Ky.—The Kentucky Baptists' Summer Assembly, which brings hundreds of Baptists from all over this and adjoining states, will hold its annual meeting here beginning June 30, and lasting through Independence Day. All of incoming trains will have excursion rates during the session. The list of speakers during the meeting will include workers of national fame. Miss Clara D. Breckmann, of Louisville, who has a state-wide reputation, will give instructions in primary work. A series of Bible lectures will be given by Dr. A. W. Robertson, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and President Lincoln Huiley, of the John B. Stetson University, will give two addresses, "The Bible as a Classic" and "Methods of Bible Study." Other speakers will be heard.

THE WETS AND DRY AT IT.

Georgetown, Ky.—A move that may forestall that contingent of local optionists which is trying to forestall, by a county unit election, the granting of liquor licenses in Georgetown after two "dry" years, was made when a special term of the Scott circuit court was called for July 2 by Special Judge W. M. Reed for the purpose of filing the appellate court mandate which declares legal the election held by the city of Georgetown a year ago and which resulted in the city voting "wet" by a large majority. Circuit Judge Robert L. Stout is absent in the east and Special Judge Reed, recently appointed by Gov. McCreary, is sitting in Paris. Ninety merchants signed a petition calling for this special term of court.

WARREN COUNTY CHAUTAUQUAS.

Bowling Green, Ky.—It is the purpose of Warren County to hold four Chautauquas, located at different points in the county. The first one will open on Sunday, July 13, and continue for five days; the second, Sunday, July 20; the third, Sunday, July 27, and the fourth, Sunday, August 3. Each Chautauqua will be held at different points in the county and will be near the center of rural population. An auditorium tent with large seating capacity will be erected. The work on Sundays will be of a religious nature.

5,000 EXAMINED FOR HOOK WORM.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. M. W. Steele, of the State Board of Health conducted a campaign of ten weeks against the hook worm in McCreary County. Of 5,230 people examined 57 per cent were found to be infected with the malignant parasite. This percentage is pronounced to be unusually large. The campaign was one of unusual interest, as practically every citizen in the county co-operated with the health authorities. Much success was experienced by the workers in effecting relief. The campaign was one of the most successful yet conducted in the state.

FAVOR THE COMMISSION FORM.

Eminence, Ky.—At a meeting of the Eminence Business Men's Club, President Belburn appointed a committee to take steps toward having passed at the next session of the Legislature a bill which will allow Eminence to adopt commission government. The committee will take up the question with commercial organizations of other fifth-class cities in Kentucky and secure information regarding the working of the commission form in cities of like size in other states.

GOOD ROADS ISSUE

PLAN IS TO SECURE BUILDING OF HIGHWAYS FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

"PORK BARREL BILL" DENIED

Members Declare That Improvement Would Affect Farming Country Just as Much as It Will Cities—Railroads Now Favor Idea.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Now that the lower house is certain to have a good roads committee with a large membership, all kinds of plans are being suggested by which to improve the highways of the country. There are evidences already that good roads to a considerable extent are to be what General Hancock called the tariff, "A local issue."

Members say that of course it is to be the main plan of the good roads propaganda to secure the building of highways from state to state, continuous roadways which can be used in interstate commerce and thereby "olynch their constitutionality." Some senators and representatives say that the intimation that a good roads appropriation bill will be a "pork barrel bill" as the public buildings bill for years has been called, is a mistake. They add that good roads will affect farming country and small outlying communities just as much as they will the cities and country adjacent to the city, and that therefore the "general distribution of the favors" will prevent great opposition from any quarter to good road building, provided it does not cost so much as to make the benefits of less value than the money expended.

Movement Becomes Popular.

The good roads movement in congress has taken on a more rapid gait recently than it ever strode at before. Once on a time there was a strong feeling among the members of both houses that good roads legislation was unconstitutional unless it could be clearly proved that the benefits were to be nation-wide and to be of large service to interstate commerce. Some years ago a southern senator introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a start at good roads construction. He maintained that if the highways constructed ran from one state to another, and were used for purposes of trade between states, all question of the constitutionality of the measure would be answered.

This argument was combated by the strict constructionists, who declared that it was only another way of "beating the devil around the stump."

It is said that next to the biological survey the office of good roads became the most popular bureau of the agricultural department. Letters by the thousands were written from all over the United States to senators and representatives asking that the appropriation for the office of good roads be increased in order that the work of the specialists could be extended. Congress did vote more money for the roads bureau and finally, under the spur of the letters from the people, members who had doubted the constitutionality of general roads building by the government began to study the question, and seemingly a good many of them have become converted.

Railroads Age Won Over.

The railroads recently have been taking an interest in the good roads proposition. It might naturally be expected that the railroads would feel no particular interest in good roads, because if they were to be used for interstate commerce purposes, it would seem that they would take away business from the rail carriers. The railroad men, however, seem to have come to the conclusion that if good roads are built the agriculturist will get a lot of his products to the railroad station for shipment which otherwise he could not get there or would not like to try to deliver because of the bad road difficulties in the way.

Members say it must not be taken for granted that large appropriations immediately will be forthcoming for good roads projects. The senate is still largely to be won over to the cause, and moreover an immense amount of study will be necessary before a definite plan for beginning the work can be developed. It is probable that when the first great project is under way there will be public hearings, and an attempt will be made to get the views on the subject from the country dwellers particularly.

Patronage and Lobbying.

The charges, if they can be called direct charges, which Senator Townsend of Michigan made against President Wilson to the effect that the chief executive was "the biggest lobbyist of them all," has brought to the minds of a good many Washington correspondents, and officials, too, for that matter, the constant recurring charges of like nature which have been made against presidents for years, generally in the heat of debate and under the stress of partisan feeling.

Senator Townsend said before the senate committee which was investigating the lobby matter that the influence wielded by President Wilson and by the Democratic secret caucus upon the making of the tariff bill constituted the "nearest approach to undue influence upon members of congress."

It is probable that the oldest sena-

tor or representative will have no difficulty in going back in his mind through all the administrations under which he has served to find quickly recollections of charges of this kind made against succeeding presidents and also against the secret caucus.

"Every president," said an old member, "has believed that any proper influence which he could bring to bear on congress to pass legislation was all right provided he felt that the legislation was demanded by the country or by the party platform. This may be lobbying in one sense but if it is, I guess all the presidents since George Washington have been guilty of it, and I am quite convinced that the charge has been made against presidents in every congress since the country was founded."

Believes in Majority Rule.

Here's the way that another member put his estimate on this so-called lobbying by President Wilson and by other presidents before him: "You see every president naturally thinks that he represents the entire country while a senator represents only a state and a representative only a district. Now the president believes that where four or five senators hold out against a bill they do it for local reasons and that they are holding up legislation which perhaps nine-tenths of the country wants. Believing in the rule of the majority, all presidents have felt that they ought to use such influence as they can to make the few get the view of the many."

There have been intimations in Washington from some quarters that President Wilson has been using patronage to further his legislative ends. This charge is one also that has been aimed at every president since Washington's time, according to the views of men who have made a study of political history. It is remembered by the old-timers how President Garfield refused to appoint a collector of the port of New York who was demanded by Roscoe Conklyn, in behalf of his prerogative as a senator from the state of New York.

Patronage matters and patronage charges were prominent during the Cleveland, the Harrison and the McKinley administrations and were not at all unknown during the Roosevelt and Taft administration. During some of the administrations they were more scattered than during the others, but it is not hard to recall how Theodore Roosevelt changed his mind in a patronage matter in order that he might be certain to get the support of two senators for his railroad rate legislation. Mr. Roosevelt argued that the legislation was for the good of the whole country and that he might properly yield in a small patronage matter to secure for the country what he thought was a blessing.

Hundreds of Cadets Graduated.

There has been an outpouring from Washington for some days of army officers and their wives and families en route to West Point to see "our boy" or some other family's boy graduate. The Naval academy's graduating exercises came first, to be followed closely by those of West Point. Something like one hundred new officers have just been added to the United States army through the exercises of graduation at the old Military academy.

At West Point Cadet Francis K. Newcomer of this city has just graduated. Moreover, his father, Col. Henry C. Newcomer, was present to see the boy take first honors, and the colonel's thoughts went back about a quarter of a century to the day when he, like his son, graduated and was given the laurel of first place.

The chances are that young Newcomer will enter the engineer corps. He can if he wants to, because the boy who graduates at the head of his class is given the right to take any vacancy which exists in the lowest commissioned rank in the United States army. There are always some vacancies in the engineering branch at the time that a class graduates.

In the army today there are many cases of "fathers and sons." The president of the United States has ten cadet appointments a year at his command, and almost invariably he elects to name the sons of officers of the service. It does not always follow that a boy graduates as high or as low as his father did. Colonel Goethals, who is building the Panama canal, however, has a son in the service who graduated pretty nearly as high as his father. The boy is now on the isthmus doing the work of a lieutenant, while his father looks down on him paternally from the height of a colonel's place.

Fathers and Sons.

Ulysses S. Grant, the third, is a first lieutenant of the engineer corps. This Grant graduated way up at the top of his class, and went into the engineering branch. His father, Frederick D. Grant, graduated way down at the foot of his class, taking five years to complete his course, and being lucky to find a vacancy left for him in the cavalry. Ulysses S. Grant, the first, graduated squarely in the middle of his class, and so with the son and the grandson graduating at the top and at the bottom, the average of academy accomplishment for the family is literally what might be called "middle class."

William T. Sherman graduated No. 7 in his class. Phillip H. Sheridan held a standing consistently near the foot of his class during all the time of his cadet career. You can't always tell what a man is going to do in the world by the place his name occupies on the graduating list. George E. Pickett, whose soldierly qualities, and whose tremendous charge at Gettysburg will be commemorated soon, was something of a laggard in his studies. Robert E. Lee graduated high, and he kept high place in the service and keeps it in history.

TEN DIE IN RIVER

FOURTEEN OF A PARTY OF UNITED STATES ENGINEERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Drowned Near Madrid, Mo.—Steamer Hurried to Scene—Bodies Have Been Recovered.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New Madrid, Mo.—Ten members of a party of 14 United States engineers and other government employees were drowned near Madrid, Mo., when the United States survey boat Beaver, which the party was aboard, was capsized in a windstorm.

The bodies have been recovered. The boat sank near Hotchkiss Light in Snakey Bend. As soon as a report of the accident was received here word was sent to Memphis and the government steamer Chiska hurried to the scene.

WITH HANDS CLASPED

Two Boys Meet Death When Small Boat Went Over Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Donald Roscoe, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, 9 years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat in the Whirlpool rapids, while hundreds of men watched helplessly from the shore. The boys were playing in a flat-bottom scow half a mile above the rapids when the rope holding the boat broke, and they were carried out into the stream and down the river. The brigades did not see the boat until it was close at hand. Then they called fire headquarters, and two companies of firemen were sent to save the lads if possible. Hundreds swarmed to the river banks in a vain effort at rescue. The boys realizing their fate, stood up as the boat neared the edge of the roaring whirlpool and shook hands in farewell.

TRAIN SPLITS SWITCH.

Birmingham, Ala.—Engineer Russell Kayers was killed and his fireman and two trainmen were injured when a St. Louis & San Francisco railroad wrecking train, which they manned, split a switch near Jasper and went into the ditch. They were returning from Carbon Hill, where they had replaced several derailed freight cars on the track.

CUTS OFF SISTER'S FINGERS.

Evansville, Ind.—The ten-year-old son and nine-year-old daughter of Frank Comer were playing Indian, and decided to cut down small trees with which to build a wigwam. The girl held a tree while the boy wielded the hatchet, and the girl lost three fingers. The children recently saw a Wild West show here.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 65¢@65½¢, No. 3 white 64½¢@65¢, No. 4 white 63¢@64¢, No. 2 yellow 64½¢@65¢, No. 3 yellow 64¢@64½¢, No. 4 yellow 58¢@63¢, No. 2 mixed 64¢@64½¢, No. 3 mixed 63½¢@64¢, No. 4 mixed 60¢@61¢, white ear 63¢@66¢, yellow ear 64¢@67¢, mixed ear 63¢@66¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$15@15.50, standard timothy \$14@14.50, No. 2 timothy \$13@13.50, No. 3 timothy \$10.50@11, No. 1 clover mixed \$13, No. 2 clover mixed \$8@11, No. 1 clover \$10@11, No. 2 clover \$7@8.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 44½¢@45¢, standard white 43½¢@44½¢, No. 3 white 43¢@44¢, No. 4 white 41½¢@43¢, No. 2 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 mixed 42¢@42½¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@42¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.03@1.06, No. 3 red 90¢@91, No. 4 red 78¢@90¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18¢, firsts 17¢, ordinary firsts 15½¢, seconds 13¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs, 14¢; 4 lbs and under, 14¢; old roosters, 9¢; springers 1 to 1½ lbs, 25¢@27¢; 2 lbs and over, 22¢@24¢; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 12¢; white, under 4 lbs, 10¢; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 16¢; young, 16¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.50@8.25, extra \$8.35@8.40, butcher steers, extra light \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7.10@7.75, common to fair \$5.25@7; heifers, extra light \$7.65@7.10, good to choice \$7@7.50, common to fair \$5@6.75; cows, extra \$6.25@6.35, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$4@5.25; canners, \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50@6.25, extra \$6.35@6.50, fat bulls \$6.50@6.75.

Calves—Extra \$7.50@9.75, fair to good \$7@9.25, common and large \$5@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.60@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.60@8.65, mixed packers \$8.50@8.75, stags \$4.50@6.75, common to choice \$5.50 heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.55, extra \$7.75; light shippers \$8.60@8.75; pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$5.50@8.60.

Sheep—Extra light \$4.35, good to choice \$3.90@4.25, common to fair \$2.75@3.75, heavy sheep \$3.50@4.

Spring Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.50@7.15, common to fair \$5@6.25, yearlings \$3.50@5.50, stock ewes \$3.50@4.25, extra \$4.35@4.50.

COACHES PLUNGE INTO DITCH.

Rochester, N. Y.—Forty persons were injured when five coaches of an excursion train on the Western New York & Pennsylvania road, from this city to Bradford, Pa., left the tracks and rolled down an embankment near Cuylerville station, 33 miles west of here. Only one of the injured passengers is expected to die. The train carried several hundred passengers. That none was killed outright is considered remarkable by those who went through the wreck.

Harry Bowman Is Stabbed To Death

Harry Bowman, the well known merchant and lumberman, who was killed in an altercation with Harrison Holt, was buried in the Richmond Cemetery Friday afternoon. Bowman was stabbed several times. It is said the difficulty arose over Bowman's sheep getting in to Holt's field.

Bowman was one of the wealthiest men in that section of the mountains, owning many hundred acres of land from Livingston up the Rockcastle river on both sides. He was one of the big stockholders in the proposed railroad which will be built from East Bernstadt on the L. & N. into Jackson county, terminating at McKee, the county seat. Mr. Bowman was well known in Richmond. The killing took place at Cruise's Ferry, about twelve miles from Livingston.

Bowman was a native of Estill County, a son of Dr. Bowman who lived for many years on Millers Creek. He was unmarried. His mother and several brothers and sisters survive him.

A Prophecy

Judging from indications the Leader makes the following prophecy: That Collector W. W. Wiseman will remain in office another year; that Senator Bradley will not oppose the confirmation of any of Senator James' hungry friends; that the revenue force (all of them that are so inclined) will be used by Collector Wiseman in the same way as in the Taft-Roosevelt campaign; that Congressman Harvey Helm will not be sorry if the collector is not appointed until after the 1914 primary; that the Bradley-James combination and the collectors will all be against Beckham for senator; that it will be well for the Wilson-Bryan democracy to get the Progressives to join hands with them in defeating the combination. This may seem a prophecy to some, but you mark it down in your little book. We would like to know what some of your temperance Democratic editors think of such a probability. —Harrodsburg Leader.

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Attention Mr. Candidate

We have sent to each candidate a copy of the following letter which is self explanatory. Their answer will be made public.

Richmond, Ky., June 12, 1913.

Dear Sir:

On questions affecting the entire public, men who desire to serve the county and city as officers, should not be unwilling to express themselves on a question that is manifestly one of great importance to the people. It is our desire to ascertain how you stand on the County Unit Law that prompts us in asking you the question and we wish to unqualifiedly say that it is not our purpose to embarrass any candidate for office in this city or county in their canvass for the office to which he aspires. Therefore, we ask you to inform us whether or not you favor the continuance of the county unit law or whether you favor its repeal. The object in asking you this question is to enable you to make known your position in reference to this law and to give information to the public through the medium of the public press, the exact position which you occupy.

It is proper to say that this letter has been mailed to all the candidates in this city and county and that their answers will be made public.

Very respectfully,
THE MADISONIAN.

Painfully Hurt

Ben Prewitt, who formerly lived here, was painfully hurt in an automobile accident last week while returning from Oil Springs. He and two companions were driving an automobile and going at the rate of forty miles per hour and for some reason failed to make the turn of the road. The automobile plowed into an embankment, demolishing the machine and knocking the occupants of the car unconscious. None of them were fatally hurt. Another automobile which passed shortly after the accident, picked up the three boys and took them to Mt. Sterling, where they were given proper medical attention.

Pardoned

Gov. McCreary pardoned Thomas F. Butler convicted in the Fayette Circuit Court of complicity in burning the building on State College grounds for which crime one Webb was also tried and acquitted. The general feeling was that if Webb escaped punishment that Butler should be released.

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

What Is Religion?

Brother D. H. Scanlon, of the Presbyterian Church, recently preached an entertaining sermon along the following lines:

"There is danger of making an answer to this question from a partial view of the subject.

"We view the ecclesiastical millinery and judge religion in its essence from its apparel.

"First, Religion is not a creed; we may assent to all the creeds in Christendom and not have a spark of genuine religion about us. We may pronounce good all of the 39 articles of the Episcopal Church, and subscribe to all the doctrines of the Baptist Church and approve all the statements of the Presbyterian confession of faith, and yet be irreligious.

"Secondly, Religion is not simply a life of good works, though important that is. A man may lead prayer meeting and teach a Bible class and pay his honest debts but have no heart of compassion for the less fortunate about him; he is a man without a life, if he can not say 'write me down as one who loves his fellow man'—if he never does anything to make the world brighter and sweeter and a better place in which to live for others as well as himself, he has a poor form of religion and only a FORM.

"Thirdly, Religion is not simply performing certain rites and ceremonies. A man may repeat our Lord's Prayer till the end of time and yet never PRAY. He may be a good 'church man' but a poor christian. The best 'church men' in Christ's day were the Pharisees, as their religion consisted in fasting, tithing and prayer, but Christ most severely denounced them because their religion went no further.

"Fourthly, Religion is not a sentiment; it goes for beyond that—it is a duty, and more than that, it is a conviction, and more than that, it is 'keeping ourselves in the love of God.' To stimulate love for God, we must see Him as He is in Christ Jesus; God manifest in the flesh.

"Bearing our burdens, sympathizing with us in our sorrows and showing us the envy of life, this was the mission of Christ, and if we would climb the altar stairs to the truly religious life, we must bring the tenderness of Jesus to every relationship and the faithfulness of Jesus to every duty by 'keeping ourselves in the love of God.'"

Carrier Routes

It is not well known here and it should be impressed on the minds of every one that Richmond is divided into four letter carrier districts with carriers as follows:

- No. 1, Emmett Embry.
 - No. 2, ——— Whittaker.
 - No. 3, Jerry Keller.
 - No. 4, E. S. Snowden.
- A very few people know what route they are on or the name of their carrier.
- The County is divided into four R. F. D. Districts with carriers as follows:
- No. 1, Stephen D. Haynes.
 - No. 2, Robert Hurst.
 - No. 3, J. A. White.
 - No. 4, Leslie Moore.

Stears Honored

Editor J. B. Stears, of the Jessa-News, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Press Association at its recent meeting at Olympia Springs. This is an honor worthily bestowed and places Mr. Stears in line of the office of President two years hence.

Congratulations to you, Brother Stears.

Helm Entertained

Congressman Harvey Helm, of Stanford, was the host at a delightful dinner complimentary to Mr. Robert Hunter, of Nicholasville and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Fitch, of Nicholasville, at Washington, D. C., last week.

All Chairs In Lodge Occupied By Hoppers

What is said to have been a record in Masonry was established here last Friday night when Joseph Hopper, Jr., had entered apprentice degree conferred upon him by Lincoln lodge No. 60 of Stanford. On that occasion all of the chairs of the lodge were occupied by members of the Hopper family, who did the work up on the youngest member in most impressive manner.

Walter O. Hopper, of Mt. Sterling, a brother of the candidate was Acting Master; George D. Hopper, Sr., his father acted as Senior Warden, Geo. D. Hopper, Jr., a brother, acted as Junior Warden. A first cousin Dr. W. O. Hopper, of Perryville, was Senior Deacon and John Hopper, another first cousin, of Perryville, was Junior Deacon. The aged and beloved Rev. Joseph Hopper, of Perryville, an uncle, acted as Chaplain.

It will easily be seen that the Hopper family believe in the principles of Masonry. This prominent family are all Masons save one.

The ceremonies were simple and impressive throughout and a large attendance of the members was had.—Interior Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

KIRKSVILLE

Miss Maggie Schooler, of Lancaster, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. Reuben Baker on Thursday at her beautiful country home near Richmond.

Mr. Johnnie Mitchell Murphy who was operated on about three weeks ago at the Gibson Infirmary for appendicitis returned home Saturday and is improving rapidly.

A large crowd attended the Children's Day exercises at the Christian Church Sunday. The children were well trained by Miss Alice Whitlock. Miss Amos Willis presided at the organ.

Mr. Elbridge Murphy who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is able to be out again. Both he and his brother are brothers of the Farmer's Union and as they have been sick and not able to work they were so behind in their crops that Mr. R. S. Sanders got eleven of the Union men together and came in Wednesday and cleaned their tobacco out. These brothers are to be congratulated in their good work.

(From Another.)

Mr. John Rice is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Tudor, of Texas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Willis, of Kirksville.

There was an ice-cream supper Saturday evening June 21st, at the Kirksville High School. It was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

The Kirksville Christian church observed children's day last Sunday. They had a large crowd and a good collection for the foreign fields.

The Kirksville base ball team went over to Paint Lick last Saturday and played double header. They won both games against Paint Lick and Point Leavel. Kirksville beat Point Leavel seven to nothing and Paint Lick ten to seven.

In Bad

Dr. Lucien Treadway, who was convicted in the Garrard Circuit Court for carrying a deadly weapon concealed, and who was given a fine of \$50.00 and ten days in jail, was pardoned of the jail sentence by Gov. McCreary by telephone in less than 30 minutes after conviction.

The Record says that the Doctor has been giving the officers some trouble for sometime.

This pardon is rapid fire work. Probably it was an automatic rapid fire pistol.

The Record

The Lancaster Record has bought a new Miehle press and has enlarged its office and is one of the best papers that come to us on exchange. It has moved to a down stairs room and is on a solid foundation both financially and physically. Success to you, Brother Record.

Dead From Indigestion

John Harper, a prominent citizen of Mt. Sterling, died suddenly from acute indigestion last Monday night. He had been married only a week.

Commissioner's Sale

Phil Moynahan, Plaintiff
vs.
S. E. Hancock, &c., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale entered at the February term 1913 of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of the said court will on Saturday, the 28th day of June 1913, on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, a lot of ground located on Second street, near Madison Female Institute, in Richmond, Kentucky; or so much thereof as will produce the sum of (\$1164.72) Eleven Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and seventy two cents the amount ordered to be made. Said property will be offered in three separate lots; two of which are (95) ninety-five feet wide and the other (99) ninety-nine feet wide running from Second street to Summit street and thence as a whole. The bid or bids producing the most money will be accepted.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time with the option to the purchaser of paying all cash if he desires. If sold on time, the purchaser will be required to execute sale bonds payable to the commissioner, bearing six per cent per annum from day of sale till paid with a lien retained on the property to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. RICE
M. C. of the M. C. C.

23-31.
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25 WATT	20 c. p.	MAZDA LAMPS	31c CASH	34c CHARGED
40 "	32 "	"	34c "	37c "
60 "	48 "	"	45c "	49c "
100 "	80 "	"	65c "	71c "

AND SO ON.

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12 inch Fixed Type \$12.00 to \$12.50 16 inch Fixed Type \$13.50 to \$14.00
12 inch Oscillating 14.50 to 15.00 16 inch Oscillating 17.00 to 17.50
Prices on other sizes and types upon application.

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Telephone to Glazier

"I WISH you would get a glazier to come up and set that pane of glass the children broke yesterday. The house is as cold as a barn," said the suburban housewife, as her husband was about to go to business.

"Haven't time this morning," replied her husband. "Just look in the Telephone Directory—you'll find several there. Give the order to the one who says he will send a man right up."

It's the man with the telephone who gets the hurry orders every time.

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INCORPORATED



Wheat Wanted!

I am going to buy Wheat again this season and will appreciate it if my old friends will call to see me before they sell. Will have sacks to furnish on short notice. Respectfully,

T. T. COVINGTON

Harry Bowman Is Stabbed To Death

Harry Bowman, the well known merchant and lumberman, who was killed in an altercation with Harrison Holt, was buried in the Richmond Cemetery Friday afternoon. Bowman was stabbed several times. It is said the difficulty arose over Bowman's sheep getting in to Holt's field.

Bowman was one of the wealthiest men in that section of the mountains, owning many hundred acres of land from Livingston up the Rockcastle river on both sides. He was one of the big stockholders in the proposed railroad which will be built from East Bernstadt on the L. & N. into Jackson county, terminating at McKee, the county seat. Mr. Bowman was well known in Richmond. The killing took place at Cruise's Ferry, about twelve miles from Livingston.

Bowman was a native of Estill County, a son of Dr. Bowman who lived for many years on Millers Creek. He was unmarried. His mother and several brothers and sisters survive him.

A Prophecy

Judging from indications the Leader makes the following prophecy: That Collector W. W. Wiseman will remain in office another year; that Senator Bradley will not oppose the confirmation of any of Senator James' hungry friends; that the revenue force (all of them that are so inclined) will be used by Collector Wiseman in the same way as in the Taft-Roosevelt campaign; that Congressman Harvey Helm will not be sorry if the collector is not appointed until after the 1914 primary; that the Bradley-James combination and the collectors will all be against Beckham for senator; that it will be well for the Wilson-Bryan democracy to get the Progressives to join hands with them in defeating the combination. This may seem a prophecy to some, but you mark it down in your little book. We would like to know what some of your temperance Democratic editors think of such a probability. —Harrodsburg Leader.

When you want first-class groceries call up Covington, Thorpe & Co., 72 and 144-11-1f

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RICHMOND, KY.
A Training School for Teachers

Courses leading to Elementary, Intermediate and Life State Certificates. Valid to all Public Schools of Kentucky. Special Courses and Review Courses. Tuition Free to Appointees. Two splendid dormitories, new model school, new manual training building, practice school, department of agriculture, a well equipped gymnasium. Domestic Science. First Term begins September 8. Second Term November 15. Third Term January 27. Fourth Term April 7. Summer School opens June 16. Catalogue Free.

J. G. CRABBE, President.

RICHMOND

CHAUTAUQUA

JUNE 25 TO JULY 1

L. R. BLANTON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal, Feed, Salt, Sand, Lime, Cement

And All Kinds of Plaster Material

HAULING OF ALL KINDS

Telephone 85 151 E. Main St.

Attention Mr. Candidate

We have sent to each candidate a copy of the following letter which is self explanatory. Their answer will be made public.

Richmond, Ky., June 12, 1913.

Dear Sir:

On questions affecting the entire public, men who desire to serve the county and city as officers, should not be unwilling to express themselves on a question that is manifestly one of great importance to the people. It is our desire to ascertain how you stand on the County Unit Law that prompts us in asking you the question and we wish to unqualifiedly say that it is not our purpose to embarrass any candidate for office in this city or county in their canvass for the office to which he aspires. Therefore, we ask you to inform us whether or not you favor the continuance of the county unit law or whether you favor its repeal. The object in asking you this question is to enable you to make known your position in reference to this law and to give information to the public through the medium of the public press, the exact position which you occupy.

It is proper to say that this letter has been mailed to all the candidates in this city and county and that their answers will be made public.

Very respectfully,
THE MADISONIAN.

Painfully Hurt

Ben Prewitt, who formerly lived here, was painfully hurt in an automobile accident last week while returning from Oil Springs. He and two companions were driving an automobile and going at the rate of forty miles per hour and for some reason failed to make the turn of the road. The automobile plowed into an embankment, demolishing the machine and knocking the occupants of the car unconscious. None of them were fatally hurt. Another automobile which passed shortly after the accident, picked up the three boys and took them to Mt. Sterling, where they were given proper medical attention.

Pardoned

Gov. McCreary pardoned Thomas F. Butler convicted in the Fayette Circuit Court of complicity in burning the building on State College grounds for which crime one Webb was also tried and acquitted. The general feeling was that if Webb escaped punishment that Butler should be released.

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

What Is Religion?

Brother D. H. Scanlon, of the Presbyterian Church, recently preached an entertaining sermon along the following lines:

"There is danger of making an answer to this question from a partial view of the subject.

"We view the ecclesiastical millinery and judge religion in its essence from its apparel.

"First, Religion is not a creed; we may assent to all the creeds in Christendom and not have a spark of genuine religion about us. We may pronounce good all of the 39 articles of the Episcopal Church, and subscribe to all the doctrines of the Baptist Church and approve all the statements of the Presbyterian confession of faith, and yet be irreligious.

"Secondly, Religion is not simply a life of good works, though important that is. A man may lead prayer meeting and teach a Bible class and pay his honest debts but have no heart of compassion for the less fortunate about him; he is a man without a life, if he can not say 'write me down as one who loves his fellow man'—if he never does anything to make the world brighter and sweeter and a better place in which to live for others as well as himself, he has a poor form of religion and only a FORM.

"Thirdly, Religion is not simply performing certain rites and ceremonies. A man may repeat our Lord's Prayer till the end of time and yet never PRAY. He may be a good 'church man' but a poor christian. The best 'church men' in Christ's day were the Pharisees, as their religion consisted in fasting, tithing and prayer, but Christ most severely denounced them because their religion went no further.

"Fourthly, Religion is not a sentiment; it goes for beyond that—it is a duty, and more than that, it is a conviction, and more than that, it is 'keeping ourselves in the love of God.' To stimulate love for God, we must see Him as He is in Christ Jesus; God manifest in the flesh.

"Bearing our burdens, sympathizing with us in our sorrows and showing us the envy of life, this was the mission of Christ, and if we would climb the altar stairs to the truly religious life, we must bring the tenderness of Jesus to every relationship and the faithfulness of Jesus to every duty by 'keeping ourselves in the love of God.'"

Carrier Routes

It is not well known here and it should be impressed on the minds of every one that Richmond is divided into four letter carrier districts with carriers as follows:

- No. 1, Emmett Embry.
 - No. 2, Whittaker.
 - No. 3, Jerry Keller.
 - No. 4, E. S. Snowden.
- A very few people know what route they are on or the name of their carrier.
- The County is divided into four R. F. D. Districts with carriers as follows:
- No. 1, Stephen D. Haynes.
 - No. 2, Robert Hurst.
 - No. 3, J. A. White.
 - No. 4, Leslie Moore.

Stears Honored

Editor J. B. Stears, of the Jessa-News, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Press Association at its recent meeting at Olympia Springs. This is an honor worthily bestowed and places Mr. Stears in line of the office of President two years hence.

Congratulations to you, Brother Stears.

Helm Entertained

Congressman Harvey Helm, of Stanford, was the host at a delightful dinner complimentary to Mr. Robert Hunter, of Nicholasville and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Fitch, of Nicholasville, at Washington, D. C., last week.

All Chairs In Lodge Occupied By Hoppers

What is said to have been a record in Masonry was established here last Friday night when Joseph Hopper, Jr., had entered apprentice degree conferred upon him by Lincoln lodge No. 60 of Stanford. On that occasion all of the chairs of the lodge were occupied by members of the Hopper family, who did the work upon the youngest member in most impressive manner.

Walter O. Hopper, of Mt. Sterling, a brother of the candidate was Acting Master; George D. Hopper, Sr., his father acted as Senior Warden, Geo. D. Hopper, Jr., a brother, acted as Junior Warden. A first cousin Dr. W. O. Hopper, of Perryville, was Senior Deacon and John Hopper, another first cousin, of Perryville, was Junior Deacon. The aged and beloved Rev. Joseph Hopper, of Perryville, an uncle, acted as Chaplain.

It will easily be seen that the Hopper family believe in the principles of Masonry. This prominent family are all Masons save one.

The ceremonies were simple and impressive throughout and a large attendance of the members was had.—Interior Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

KIRKSVILLE

Miss Maggie Schooler, of Lancaster, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. Reuben Baker on Thursday at her beautiful country home near Richmond.

Mr. Johnnie Mitchell Murphy who was operated on about three weeks ago at the Gibson Infirmary for appendicitis returned home Saturday and is improving rapidly.

A large crowd attended the Children's Day exercises at the Christian Church Sunday. The children were well trained by Miss Alice Whitlock. Miss Amos Willis presided at the organ.

Mr. Elbridge Murphy who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is able to be out again. Both he and his brother are brothers of the Farmer's Union and as they have been sick and not able to work they were so behind in their crops that Mr. R. S. Sanders got eleven of the Union men together and came in Wednesday and cleaned their tobacco out. These brothers are to be congratulated in their good work.

(From Another.)

Mr. John Rice is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Tudor, of Texas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Willis, of Kirksville.

There was an ice-cream supper Saturday evening June 21st, at the Kirksville High School. It was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

The Kirksville Christian church observed children's day last Sunday. They had a large crowd and a good collection for the foreign fields.

The Kirksville base ball team went over to Paint Lick last Saturday and played double header. They won both games against Paint Lick and Point Leavel. Kirksville beat Point Leavel seven to nothing and Paint Lick ten to seven.

In Bad

Dr. Lucien Treadway, who was convicted in the Garrard Circuit Court for carrying a deadly weapon concealed, and who was given a fine of \$50.00 and ten days in jail, was pardoned of the jail sentence by Gov. McCreary by telephone in less than 30 minutes after conviction.

The Record says that the Doctor has been giving the officers some trouble for sometime.

This pardon is rapid fire work. Probably it was an automatic rapid fire pistol.

The Record

The Lancaster Record has bought a new Miehle press and has enlarged its office and is one of the best papers that come to us on exchange. It has moved to a down stairs room and is on a solid foundation both financially and physically. Success to you, Brother Record.

Dead From Indigestion

John Harper, a prominent citizen of Mt. Sterling, died suddenly from acute indigestion last Monday night. He had been married only a week.

Commissioner's Sale

Phil Moynahan, Plaintiff
vs.
S. E. Hancock, &c., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale entered at the February term 1913 of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of the said court will on Saturday, the 28th day of June 1913, on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, a lot of ground located on Second street, near Madison Female Institute, in Richmond, Kentucky; or so much thereof as will produce the sum of (\$1164.72) Eleven Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and seventy two cents the amount ordered to be made. Said property will be offered in three separate lots; two of which are (95) ninety-five feet wide and the other (99) ninety-nine feet wide running from Second street to Summit street and thence as a whole. The bid or bids producing the most money will be accepted.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time with the option to the purchaser of paying all cash if he desires. If sold on time, the purchaser will be required to execute sale bonds payable to the commissioner, bearing six per cent per annum from day of sale till paid with a lien retained on the property to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. RICE
M. C. of the M. C. C.

23-3t.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425.

T. O. BROADDUS

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Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef
FRESH AND SMOKED

TONGUES

All Refrigerator Meats

PHONE 39

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THE SPIRELLA!

Its the best fitting
Corset on the market

MRS. S. A. DEATHERAGE

Phone No. 560—146 7th Ave.

FOR ANYTHING IN FLOWERS

CALL THE

RICHMOND GREEN HOUSE

Cut Flowers, Bulbs, and

Flowering Plants always on hand.

PHONE 188

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We Offer

Fans and Mazda Lamps

at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to investigate our large stock of

Electric Appliances

25 WATT	20 c. p.	MAZDA LAMPS	31c CASH	34c CHARGED
40 "	32 "	"	34c "	37c "
60 "	48 "	"	45c "	49c "
100 "	80 "	"	65c "	71c "

AND SO ON.

FANS	FANS	FANS	FANS	FANS
12 inch Fixed Type \$12.00 to \$12.50	16 inch Fixed Type \$13.50 to \$14.00			
12 inch Oscillating 14.50 to 15.00	16 inch Oscillating 17.00 to 17.50			

Prices on other sizes and types upon application.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO.

Incorporated



Telephone to Glazier

"I WISH you would get a glazier to come up and set that pane of glass the children broke yesterday. The house is as cold as a barn," said the suburban housewife, as her husband was about to go to business.

"Haven't time this morning," replied her husband. "Just look in the Telephone Directory—you'll find several there. Give the order to the one who says he will send a man right up."

It's the man with the telephone who gets the hurry orders every time.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

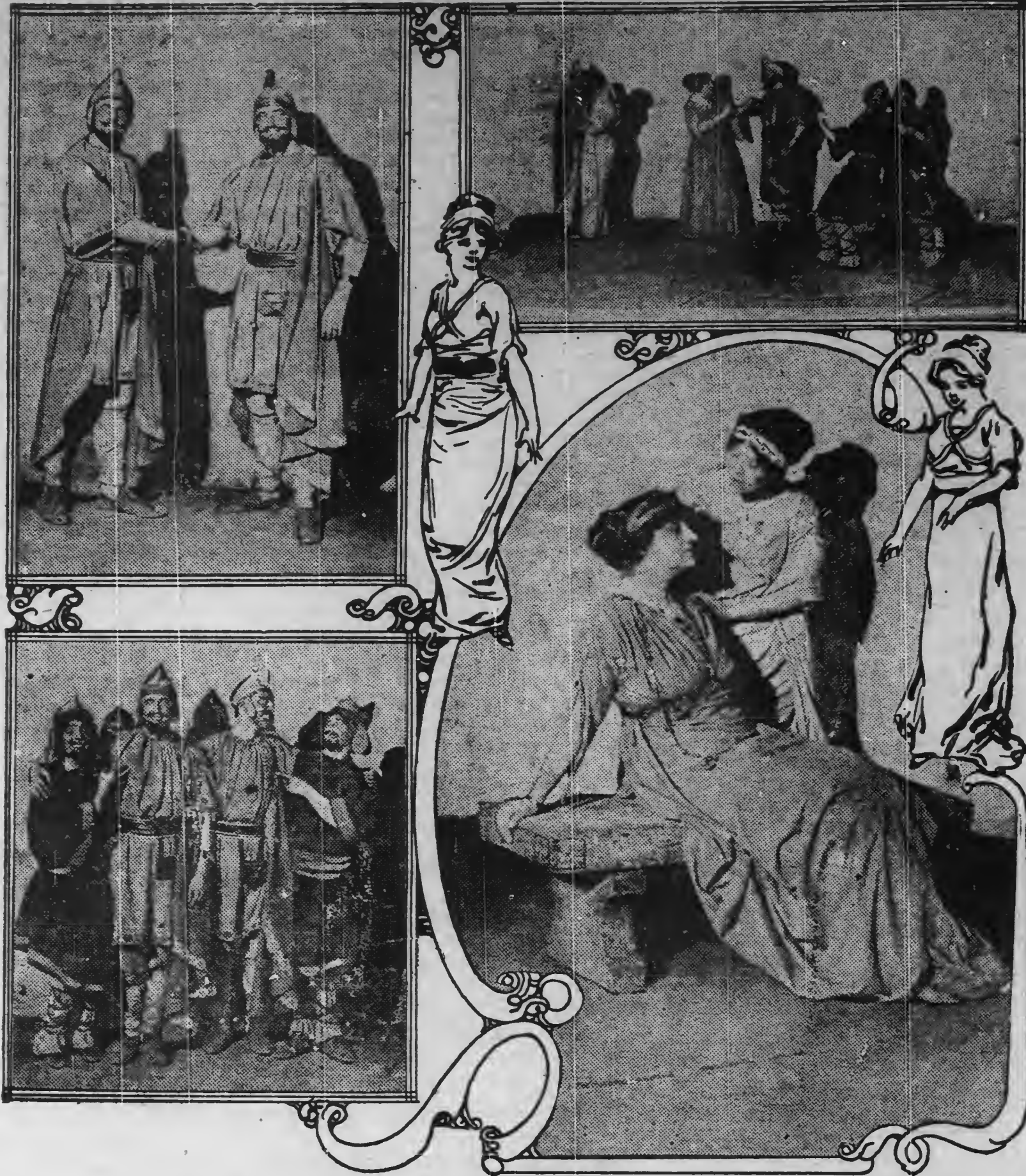


Wheat Wanted!

I am going to buy Wheat again this season and will appreciate it if my old friends will call to see me before they sell. Will have sacks to furnish on short notice. Respectfully,

T. T. COVINGTON

Big Chautauqua Week Attraction



THE BEN GREET PLAYERS

ONE of the greatest events on the forthcoming Chautauqua program this season will be the coming of the Ben Greet Players. A company of thirteen players, personally trained and coached by Ben Greet, are to appear here.

Mr. Greet is considered today one of the greatest living authorities on the English drama and is world famous for his remarkable productions of Shakespearean plays and old English comedies. He has been connected with the stage for thirty years and has taught many actors, perhaps more than any other man living today.

For twenty years Mr. Greet has been prominent in England for performances in which his splendid companies have acted each year in London, Cambridge, Stratford on Avon and other places in "Shakespeare's England." Mr. Greet became well known in America several years ago through his presentation of the morality play "Everyman" under the management of Charles Frohman. This was the first time a play was presented in America by a professional company in the Elizabethan manner. This was later followed by a production of Shakespearean plays and classical comedies.

The company of thirteen Ben Greet Players who are to appear on the Chautauqua program here is the same company which made a transcontinental tour under Redpath management during the winter just past, playing to large crowds and mostly in the cities.

They will present "The Comedy of Errors" here, one of the best and most interesting of Shakespeare's productions. Special costumes will be worn in this production.

LODGE NOTES

The Royal Arch Lodge met at its hall in this city last Thursday night and conferred the royal arch degrees on Hon. L. B. Herrington, C. H. Jett and Dr. Boggs. After the conference of the degrees a handsome luncheon was served in the banquet hall. About thirty were present to partake of the refreshments. Hon. L. B. Herrington was called on and gave a beautiful address.

Among the out of town guests were C. C. Williams and R. G. Bentley, of Mt. Vernon.

Sir Knight Bowman, of Mt. Vernon, was buried here last Thursday afternoon with the honors of a Sir Knight. The Local Lodge received the following highly complimentary letter from the Lodge at London of which lodge Sir Knight Bowman was a member:

Eminent Commander and Sir Knights of Richmond Commandery No. 19, Richmond Kentucky.

Dear Fraters:— On behalf of London Commandery No. 33, I desire to extend to you our most sincere thanks and assurances of appreciation for the beautiful manner in which you conducted the funeral of our much lamented frater, Sir Knight H. W. Bowman.

With assurances of love and respect, we are

Fraternally yours,
J. B. E. Cerlein,
Recorder.

Handsone Donation

Dr. Perry our leading druggist, gave a benefit sale to the P. A. C. Infirmary on 21st and realized the handsome sum of \$50.00 for this institution. Dr. Perry is always doing some good thing in church circles and this ample gift will be greatly appreciated by the friends of this Institution.

Much of the success of the Benefit day was due to the following young ladies: Lucy Walker, Duncan Foster, Anne Bennett Cohen, Mame Campbell, Katie Devore and Tommie Cole Covington who assisted at the counter.

Mrs. E. W. Walker interested herself in the interest of the Benefit and the Institution is justly proud of having her for a friend and officer.

Successful Operation

Mr. Jesse Dykes was operated on for gall stones at the Gibson Infirmary last Monday. He stood the operation well and it was entirely successful. He is doing nicely now and will soon be able to be out.

Mrs. West Paralyzed

Mrs. T. H. West, wife of Hon. T. H. West, of Millers Creek, Estill County, was paralyzed last week. She is in a most critical condition with but little hope for recovery.

Remember the Chautauqua. Tickets can be bought for the season at \$2.00. Don't delay to buy at the gate, for then you will have to pay more for them.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Coalition

The Bull-moosers and Repuplicans have fused and put out a fusion ticket as follows:

Judge, T. J. Coyle; Attorney, W. T. Short; Clerk, Burrell Moore; Jailer, Jno. Christopher; Assessor, M. M. Broughton; Sheriff, Put Black; Representative, G. D. Holliday.

As the Court of Appeals refuses to take jurisdiction of questions relating to the primary law and as that law practically provides that fusion can not be made, it will be interesting to see how they can fuse and run on one ticket.

HUMAN RECIPE



To a bright young face, a gown most ly lace,
Bare shoulders and a curl quite pe tite,
Add a shy little air, an aligrette for her hair—
And behold this debutante sweet.

Zaring's Patent Flour is most economical because it makes more biscuits. 24-3f

Fellow-Citizens of Richmond

Owing to a severe illness of several days duration and which, from present indications, will be prolonged for many days more, I have been and will be unable to discharge my duties as policeman of your city. I am, as you aware, also a candidate for Chief of Police of the city of Richmond, at the Democratic primary, August 2.

Now, you can readily see I am greatly handicapped and will be unable to make an active campaign for said office. When I entered the race for Chief of Police and up to some ten days ago, I was in fine fettle, and the hearty support accorded me by the voters has been most gratifying. While the unseen hand of Fate has taken a thrust at me, yet I take this method of informing my friends that I am in this race until the finish and hope to win. I trust that my friends, who in the past have tendered me their loyal support and influence, will continue their activities in my behalf from now until the polls close on election day. It will be impossible for me to give my race the personal attention I had hoped, for at least several days to come, owing to my illness; therefore I am necessarily forced to take this method of appealing to the loyalty of my numerous friends and ask them to make every honest endeavor to keep up the splendid interest already engendered in my candidacy for Chief of Police.

I doubly assure you from the depths of my heart, my fellow-citizens, that any support given me in furtherance of my race will be most highly appreciated, and I will hold you, each and all, in grateful remembrance as my sincere friends. Thanking you for past favors, and again assuring every one of my high appreciation of any kindness and courtesy shown me in the future, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,
Jesse Dykes.

Big Fire Loss

At Mr. William Luxon's home near this city, a large barn in which were nine valuable horses, was struck by lightning, killing one horse and firing the barn. Four valuable animals were burned to death. Mr. Luxon lost three young horses valued at \$1500.00 and Mr. Irvine Hume lost a mare called Zim, valued at \$1500.00 and one called Burnam, valued at \$500.00.

Several persons were in the barn at the time but all escaped injury.

The loss to the barn and contents will reach into several thousand dollars.

The house of Mr. Mack Lowry on the Tates Creek pike was struck by lightning and Mr. Lowry rendered unconscious for four hours.

One Hello

Winchester is happy. They have cut out one set of phones. One unnecessary expense is gone and only one hello is necessary now to reach your friend or patron.

Don't forget Mr. Taxpayer that the Madisonian saved you \$127 on one job alone to wit: printing the list of claims. It cost this year about \$107. But for the Madisonian it would have cost you \$234.

Register

Registration day for the August Primary is set for July 19. 1f

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

Zarings Patent Flour is what put bis in biscuit. 24-3f

Your name on our list will be duly appreciated.

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

BEREA

Will Jones is at home for a few days. Mrs. P. Cornelius is visiting relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson was in Richmond Saturday.

J. M. Early is spending a few days with his family.

Mr. Grant E. Lilly, of Richmond, was in Berea Wednesday.

Julia Pearl Hanson is visiting Miss Pearl Bastin, of Lexington.

Mrs. Kit Parks is visiting at the home of C. F. Parks at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie McSwain, of Richmond are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Laura Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Azbill at Richmond Sunday.

Miss Nettie Oldham, of Boone, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Children's Day exercises were held at the Baptist Church Sunday morning.

Misses Sarah and Dora Ely returned from a visit with relatives in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Scruggs are visiting relatives in Lexington and Georgetown.

Francis Porter was at the College Hospital Wednesday to have tonsils removed.

Mr. J. O. Bowman left Friday for North Carolina where he will teach the next year.

Mrs. B. F. Harrison and children have returned from a visit with her parents near Irvine.

Mrs. Mary Fee has returned to her home in Greensburg, Ind., after a two weeks visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon at Paint Pick.

Miss Pearl Bastin who has been visiting

her aunt, Mrs. Sallie P. Hanson returned to her home in Lexington.

Mrs. Sadie Moore and little daughter, of Mt. Vernon, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moore near Berea.

The Sunday School of the Methodist Church enjoyed an all day picnic at the fair ground Wednesday.

Miss Grace Cornelius has returned after a two weeks visit with her brother, Dr. A. F. Cornelius at Craftsville, Ky.

The Juanita Camp Fire Girls held an ice cream supper on the lawn of the Christian Church Parsonage Saturday evening.

Miss Ethel Mae McKnight, of Manse, and Mr. Cleve Anderson, near Berea, were married at Lancaster last Thursday.

Messrs. S. R. Baker, G. D. Holliday, T. J. Coyle, June Armstrong and N. J. Coyle were in Richmond Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter Francis, of Lexington, have returned home after spending several days in Berea.

N. P. Barnes, Field Secretary of the Baptist Sunday School, visited the Baptist Sunday School here Sunday morning.

CHAUTAUQUA

To hear Kryl's Band, is worth the price of the season ticket.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Doors, Sash and Interior Trim. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

What flour makes the best and most biscuit? Zarings Patent of course. 24-3f

Your Vote,
Your Influence,
Respectfully Solicited.

James B. Walker
For County Clerk

Democratic Primary,
Saturday, Aug. 2,
1913

M. M. HAMILTON

Successor to Vaugh & VanDeveer

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Fresh and Cured Meats

WE PAY CASH FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

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Cor. Main and Collins Sts.

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF

Field and Garden Seeds

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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

D. B. McKINNEY

Two Phones--35 and 42

WEST MAIN ST.

Oldham & Lackey

Furniture and
Undertaking

DAY PHONE 76

NIGHT 136 229

W.S.O. R.O.L.

LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

Remember that Laurant, the great slight of hand performer, will be here at the Chautauqua.

The label, "Guaranteed under the pure food and drug act," is no assurance that the contents of a package is pure, according to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Mr. Wm. Maupin of color died on Thursday, aged 59 years. Burial in the new colored cemetery. Maupin was a good citizen and stood well with both white and colored. His word was his bond.

The carriage works of B. M. Lackey deceased, have been sold by Boian Lackey, his administrator, to Authur Todd. Mr. Todd is well known here and we wish him abundant success in his new field of work.

The Chautauqua this year will be better than ever. The program which you can see and obtain at most any store, shows some able speakers. And then Kryl's band will be here. Everybody should hear this band.

An Echo

Citizens of Estill county have filed suit vs. the old R. N. I. & B. R. R. Co. to enjoin the collection of bonds issued by Estill county to that railroad company.

As this case has been fought out in the Kentucky Courts and in the United States Courts, it would appear that Estill county should have been satiated with litigation. But if Estill county can win that suit it will be justice long delayed.

Henry White Dead

Henry White, brother of Dr. W. G. White, of the Climax, died at his home in Chicago. He had been in bad health for some time and his death was expected. Dr. White has the sympathy of the Madisonian and the community.

Boosters

Meet the Lexington Boosters at the train at from 7 to 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 25th. Give them a cordial welcome.

Famous Single Comb Rhode Island Reds of the Red Velvet strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; also Stock in season. David Deatherage, 125 7th St., Richmond, Ky. 4-lyr

No Meeting Held

County chairman, W. A. Langford and the county committee did not meet last Saturday for the purpose of having signed the agreement among the candidates not to use money, whiskey or other thing of value for the purpose of corrupting voters in the coming primary elections. He explained that all the candidates had been notified that the agreement had been left with the Secretary of the committee, Mr. J. W. Maupin, at the county clerk's office and that they could go there and sign the same.

It is to be regretted that a meeting of the committee was not held as the failure to meet had the effect to make the people, the candidates and their friends feel that the matter had dropped from public view. However, the candidates knew that the paper was in existence and that it was at a place where it could be found and signed. Still there was not that publicity to it that the candidates wanted and they stood aloof from signing a paper singly when they did not know just what would be the outcome of the same. We understand that it is still under advisement. It will never get further than "advisement" until the people demand it.

One of the cheap arguments made against its adoption is that no one will keep it. If this be true, then the people should arise en masse and demand that every man on the track withdraw and let men run who can be depended on to keep their solemn obligations. For ourselves, we do not believe for a minute that gentlemen would violate their pledges. We do the gentlemen, who aspire to office in this county, the honor to believe them.

In all ages the binding obligations of an oath have been recognized. It is the test of a true man that he is willing to obligate himself personally to all that is exalted in morals and civil government. Beware of the man who is unwilling to so obligate himself to the people.

:: Births ::

To Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Tudor at Lake Reba, on Friday a little son.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Laubisch a handsome son has arrived who has been christened J. G. Crabbe, Jr.

When you are going to have company and want something good, try our Fern-dell Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Pine Apples, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and everything else in this line that your taste calls for. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Personal

Miss Marianne Collins is in Indiana. Mrs. Emmett Million is in Louisville. Mr. Theo. Wilson, of Moberly is very ill. Mrs. Calvin Taylor has returned from Cincinnati.

Dr. J. G. Crabbe spent Wednesday in Lexington. Mrs. C. S. Holton is the guest of friends in Louisville.

Miss Marie Louise Kellogg has returned from Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Million have returned from Cincinnati.

Miss Elizabeth Blanton is in Ashland for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith are in Atlanta visiting their sons.

Mr. Elmer Dykes is the guest of his aunt Miss Mary Sullivan.

Miss Stafford, of California is the guest of Mrs. Jack Shearer.

Miss Buckanan, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Bessie Miller.

Mrs. Geo. D. Simmons is visiting her mother in Lexington.

Mr. Edgar Blanton has returned from a business trip to Irvine.

Mrs. R. E. Turley has returned from a short trip to Louisville.

Mrs. Harvey Scrivener is visiting her parents in Estill county.

Miss Jennie Rankin will spend the week with Miss Frankie James.

Mrs. Riley Spears is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Covington.

Misses Ratliffe and Butler are the guests of Miss Mary Barrett Smith.

Misses Eleanor and Elizabeth Hagan spent the week in Lexington.

Mr. Hoke Davis is the guest of Mrs. Bettie Parish on the Summit.

J. C. Wagers, of Ashland, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. B. Cosby.

Mrs. L. R. Blanton is at Crab Orchard Springs for a several weeks stay.

Mrs. Thos. Jefferson Smith is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jas. Bennett.

Mrs. William Crutcher and Miss Nancy Terry are visiting in Kansas City.

Miss Mattie Berry, of Versailles will be the guest of Mrs. Lilly this week.

Misses Sullivan, Alexander, and Berry are the guests of Miss Austin Lilly.

Miss Elizabeth Dundon, of Paris, has been the guest of Mrs. John Allman.

Miss Mattie Elder is at home from the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati.

Miss Bessie Miller and guest Miss Buchanan have returned from Winchester.

Mrs. S. D. Parrish has as her guest, Mrs. Davis and son, of Campbellsville.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Mt. Sterling has been the guest of Mr. Harold Oldham.

Miss Ernestine Perry, of Lexington, has been the guest of Miss Dorothy Perry.

Miss Anne Bennett Cohen leaves today for a two weeks visit to New York City.

Mrs. George D. White, of Alabama, is visiting the family of Mr. J. E. Greenleaf.

Miss Elizabeth Miller has reached home after a visit of several weeks in Indianapolis.

Hon. Jere A. Sullivan reached home, Friday and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

Mrs. Katherine Schafhausen, of Cincinnati, is visiting her son Mr. Joseph Schafhausen.

Mrs. D. H. Scanlon continues to improve and her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. J. W. Smith went to Louisville to be with her daughter, Mrs. Van Winkle who is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Newsom have returned from Mt. Vernon, where the former had been on business.

Miss Jessie Ringo spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea with Misses Mary and Elizabeth Preston.

Professor M. L. Caneer, the new principal of the Lancaster High School, was in Lancaster last week.

Mesdames J. R. Quisenberry and Ernest Bender spent the week-end with Mrs. Bettie Tevis, at Waco.

Misses Marshall and Dabney, who have been the guest of Miss Jamie Caperton have returned to Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McGinn and little daughter, Elizabeth, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Lilly.

Miss Ray Streng, daughter of H. J. Streng has been the guest of Mrs. Fanny Smith, on Lancaster avenue.

Miss Marie Louise Kellogg leaves for Lancaster today to be present at a house party given by Miss Margaret Arnold.

Messrs. McKee, Enright, and Rice, attended the Commencement Exercises at St. Mary's where their three daughters are at school.

Mrs. C. H. Vaught and two children, Charles and Mary Hardin, have returned from a delightful visit to her sister at Allensville, Ky.

James Douglas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Douglas who was operated on for appendicitis at the Gibson Infirmary is improving rapidly.

Mr. R. R. Burnam attended the funeral of Mr. Wm. Yeoman who was a "Past Grand Commander" of Kentucky Knight Templars, having served in 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Denny and Mrs. Stockton motored to Fayette this week and spent a most delightful day at the

beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith.

Miss Lella Harris has accepted a position in the High School at Mt. Sterling. Miss Harris is a very efficient teacher and her departure is deeply regretted.

Mrs. S. F. Rock, Mrs. J. R. Quisenberry and little daughter, Tibbs Catherine, and Misses Rose and Annie Lee Park were guests at a house party given by Mrs. John Wilson, at White Hall, last week.

Mrs. Weisenburg, Mrs. Hume, Miss Bessie Miller and Miss Jamie Caperton attended a reception given by Mrs. James Winn, of Winchester, Kentucky to Miss Clay Wornall Croxton who is soon to become a bride.

Mrs. Laura Shackelford Blanton, of Richmond, has been visiting Danville relatives. Mrs. Jennie Faulkner White and son, John, of Columbia, Tenn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Quisenberry. Danville Messenger.

Mrs. Mary B. Dean, of the State Normal School, Richmond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sam Barkley and family. Miss Anne Bennett Cohen, of Richmond, has returned home after a pleasant visit to Miss Elizabeth Lynne. —Jessamine Journal.

At the recent meeting of the National Federation of Womens Clubs which met in Chicago, Mrs. Geo. W. Pickels was appointed Vice President for the State of Kentucky. This is a signal honor and we know of none better fitted, or who will fill the office more gracefully than Mrs. Pickels.

P. F. Stilling and wife of Clarkston, Washington, are visiting P. B. Broadus and family this week. Mrs. Thomas Wells, of Frankfort and Mr. P. W. Hackett, of Butler, Mo., and Mr. Clay Embry also from Clarkston, Wash. are with him. This is quite a house party and there is no place in Kentucky where one could find a more delightful hospitality than at our Coz Broadus' home.

In Society

Mrs. Kellogg entertained informally on Thursday at cards in honor of Mrs. McHenry, of Gulfport, Louisiana, who is visiting Mrs. Weisenburg.

Mr. Overton Evans, Misses Hester Covington, Madge Burnam, and Mary D. Pickles joined Mrs. Geo. Phelps house party from Saturday till Monday.

Mesdames Waller Bennett, Leslie Evans, D. M. Chenault and Miss Lucia Burnam attended the Reception given by Mrs. R. G. Stoner in Mt. Sterling, Thursday.

Miss Josephine Chenault is attending a house party at Miss Lucy Clay Woodford's in Mt. Sterling and will return on Thursday, bringing with her, Miss Davis, of Kansas City.

Mrs. W. H. Grider entertained with an Alhambra Party on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Buchanan, who is visiting Miss Bessie Miller. After the performance a tempting luncheon was served.

The following invitation has been issued for this evening:

Miss Austin Lilly
At Home
Tuesday Evening,
June Twenty Fourth
Eight to Twelve.

Mrs. Geo. Phelps entertained about forty young people with a swimming party last week, which proved one of the warm summer days. The party was given in

honor of Miss Barrett Smith and her visitor. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are true Kentuckians in their hospitality.

Mrs. B. L. Middleton's home was the scene of two pretty parties the past week, one given on Tuesday morning in compliment to Miss Buchanan, of Louisville, who is the guest of Miss Bessie Miller, and the other on Wednesday which was a Grand Opera party, given to the musicians of this city.

C. W. B. M.

On Thursday evening from seven to ten the C. W. B. M. of the Christian Church gave a lawn party at the Parsonage at which time a silver offering was taken for foreign missions. The yard was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and delicious punch was served at several tables. A candy table and also a flower tables were pleasing features of the entertainment. A pianola furnished delightful music and with the genial host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. Barnes, who understand the art of entertaining, the evening was delightfully spent.

A nice sum was gathered in the missionary basket.

The many friends of Miss May Powell of this city, will be pleased to learn of her wedding which occurred in Lexington last week, the lucky man being Mr. Hugh Campbell, a young merchant of Irvine, where both the bride and groom reside. She is a daughter of J. L. Powell, who recently left this city to locate in the capital of Estill, where he has a fine business. The bride is a niece of Mr. Dallas Powell and Mrs. James Boone and a granddaughter of J. H. Powell. For several months she was a teacher in the Winchester City schools and will be remembered by many as a most charming young woman. —Winchester Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are well known here and the Madisonian wishes them bon voyage on the matrimonial seas.

SMITH-RAGSDALE

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Jean Comfort Ragdsdale to Rev. Herbert B. Smith, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The wedding will take place early in July in the above church. Rev. J. Addison Smith, D. D., of Murfreesboro, the father of the groom-elect will officiate, assisted by Rev. Josiah Sibley, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which the bride is a member. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom will leave for Europe, visiting the British Isles, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Mrs. Ragdsdale is the daughter of Mrs. James Comfort. Her charming personality has won for her hundreds of friends not only in this city but throughout the state, and South wherever she has visited.

Mr. Smith is one of the most popular preachers and beloved pastors in the city. He is a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary. —Knoxville Sentinel, June 3.

This is interesting to the people here where the Smith family is so well known. Congratulations and best wishes of the Madisonian and their host of friends follow them.

CHAUTAUQUA

To hear Kryl's Band, is worth the price of the season ticket.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce GREEN CLAY as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce A. D. MILLER as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

We are authorized to announce H. C. RICE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce ELMER DEATHERAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce N. B. JONES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce R. B. TERRILL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce P. S. Whitlock of Kirksville, a candidate for the office of Assessor of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR POLICE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce W. L. LEEDS as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NOLAND as a candidate for the office of Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. D. DYKES as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, Ky., subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce DAVID A. POWERS as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JESSE DYKES as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CONSTABLE

We are authorized to announce W. F. FERRELL as a candidate for Constable of Magisterial District No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that the MADISONIAN is a candidate for entry into each home in Madison county, subject to the approval of the Family. We stand for the HOME CIRCLE first, last and always. \$1.00 per year.

GOLDEN & FLORA

Have just received a car of finished Monuments, Headstones, etc., in the most beautiful designs.

NO AGENTS

Come direct to us and save agents' profits

Red Cedar Shingles. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

LEXINGTON'S

BOOSTER SPECIAL

Will Leave Lexington Tuesday, June 24 and Return Wednesday, June 25.

ONE HUNDRED of Lexington's Business Men will visit Eastern Kentucky on a special train, bringing with them the best of friendship from the Queen of the Blue Grass.

Souvenirs by the Carload

Will be distributed to all who come to the train to meet these business men. Prof. Grella and his Famous Italian Band will give FREE CONCERTS at all stops.

This Booster Train, filled with big, warm hearted men, will stop at

Richmond, Wednesday, June 25

From 7:03 O'clock P. M. to 8:00 O'clock P. M.

Come down to the depot. Shake hands with the fellows who are coming to see you. Get your share of the souvenirs. Listen to the band concert.

Exclusive Agency For
**LIGGETT'S
CHOCOLATES**

PERRY'S
THE REXALL STORE

Exclusive Agency For
**"MAXIMUM"
Guaranteed
Rubber Goods**

An Extraordinary Offer

We Will Allow You 50c For Your Old Hot Water Bottle

Bring us your old Hot Water Bottle—no matter what make or whether it leaks or not. We will allow you 50c for the old one in exchange for a "MAXIMUM" Hot Water Bottle that sells regularly for \$2.00.

This offer is made for the purpose of convincing you of the superiority of our guaranteed "MAXIMUM" Rubber Goods.

Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles

"MAXIMUM"

Is moulded all in one piece. The surface is beautifully embossed with our exclusive maple leaf design. It is of full 2-quart capacity. Packed in handsome box. Comes in either rich chocolate or deep red color. Regular price \$2.00. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only

\$1.50



Real Rubber

"MONEYBACK"

Is of deep, beautiful chocolate color, with black trimming. Has the unlosable stopple with which all Maximum bags are fitted, and like them is guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Regular price \$1.50. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only



\$1.00

We are exclusive agents not only for "Maximum" hot water bottles, but also for "Monogram," "Moneyback," "Roxbury," "American Beauty," water bottles, syringes and other rubber goods—all guaranteed because all made from

Confusing Voices

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without significance." I Cor. 14:10.



particular significance.

Transferring the scene to the present day there are many voices concerning almost all subjects—social, political, commercial and religious, but we confine our thought to the last. Of the many voices on religion that might be considered, there is not one but has some significance. There is not a religious error of the day but contains some truth. There is some valuable significance in it, and from it the religious and orthodox can oftentimes learn useful lessons. Probably never in the history of the world have the voices touching religion been so confusing as now, and largely because the most dangerous of them carry some badge of adherence to the word of God and traditional religion of the best kind. There is nothing that should so concern a man as religion—his relationship to God involving his own well or woe for eternity—and he wants to know just what the truth is.

With a goodly number the voice of reason is esteemed as safe, and as the Christian religion is a religion of rationality that voice has strong support. That the power of reasoning is highly important is conceded, or God would not ask man to reason together with Him. But reason is given a place beyond its right, and the result is most unsatisfactory, and with many there is a fanaticism and unreason, of which Paris worshipping a harlot is a suggestive result. Men trusting reason will either become thorough anarchists, or adopt some religion which is the very antithesis of rationality.

With some the voice of the inner spirit is supreme, and by introspection they are seeking to know what God is saying. This voice is so variable that no reliance can be placed on it, every man becoming a law unto himself. The most grotesque experiences are at this point engendered, and the way is open for the incoming of all kinds of religious fallacies such as Christian Science, spiritualism, occultism, and a brood of other evils.

With many the voice of the church, as such, is supreme, and when the church, considered in the light of its history, is fairly treated its voice is worthy of the highest respect. It is never wise to neglect the great historic creeds, nor the church as speaking through representative ministers, but if the church as such is depended on exclusively it becomes ultimately the voice of a single person, and we have the hundreds of millions of the human race dominated by one person. It has been found that the church, whether speaking through its popes or councils has certainly often been wrong, and it cannot therefore implicitly be depended upon.

OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST

Divine Goodness of God Makes Most Gracious Provision in the Realm of the Spirit.

"And this is the confidence we have in him, that if we ask anything according to his will he heareth us. And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him." (John 5:14, 15).

To ask is to have. The very petitions under such faith are like precious celestial pearls and the very desire that inspires them is a positive assurance born of the Holy Spirit who is the source of them. Could any provision for indulgence and enjoyment by the most opulent and affectionate parent be more complete? God offers all that is best in his kingdom; patience, contentment, pardon, hope, joy, love—anything, everything that is best for us we may have for the asking. God has so adjusted matter that the request holds within itself the answer. Wonder of wonders is this gracious provision in

But with some the church speaking at the last moment is to be heeded. It is contended that the church today does not believe as it once did, and that because it is more intelligent its voice is to be heeded rather than the church of two or three centuries ago, or even the church in the first centuries of the Christian era. This is evidenced by the tendency to the revision of church creeds, and the argument for such revision is that the church does not believe as it formerly believed and should change its creed. The teachings of the great divines of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when theological thought was at its zenith, are thought to be outgrown, and that the teachings of the men of today, regardless of their loyalty, to the Bible, are to be heeded.

It is claimed that the Christian teachers of the earlier centuries did not know the truth. The German distinguished apologist Lepsius makes the modern theologian say, "Christianity has for nearly two thousand years forgotten what the Master originally taught, and perhaps neither Paul, nor John, nor Augustine, nor Luther, nor Calvin ever understood who Jesus was and what He wanted. The entire church from the beginning of the apostolic age to the present generation has been one great misunderstanding and blunder." We might ask, is it likely that the further we get away from the source of religious teaching, the clearer will be our view? Is it likely that the German and English rationalists know the truth better than Jesus Christ, and Paul and John?

There is another voice and that is God speaking through the Bible. By the special providence of God that book has been preserved through many centuries substantially as it was given to the holy men of old, and the reader of today can go to his English Bible with just as much confidence in its safe guidance as those who handled the original manuscripts. The Bible is a safe guide in doctrine and practice. As to doctrine, it contains the faith once for all delivered to the saints, to which there have been no additions, and from which there have been no subtractions. The history of individual nations by whom the Bible has been sincerely respected and made a guide, shows that prosperity of all kinds has followed, and hopes for the future have been most satisfying.

Glimpses of Heaven.
"They that be with us are more than they that be with them." If we could live more in sight of heaven we should care less for the turmoil of earth. And we need not wait till we pass beyond the "bourne" to get those inspiring visions of our heavenly inheritance, the treasure that fadeeth not away. Says Dean Stanley, "There are glimpses of heaven granted to us by every act, or thought, or word which raises us above ourselves—which makes us think less of ourselves and more of others, which has taught us of something higher and truer than we have in our hearts." The life which has been given into God's keeping and which is devoted to loving service "for Christ's sake" is never without its mounts of vision from which heavenly glories may be seen afar.

That He May Be Seen.
"In him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness."

Christ is in us in order that he may be seen through us, in all the activities and influence of our character.

If one is seeking first and only, his glory, then there is little doubt as to the clear shining of the light, and but little doubt also as to its influence.—J. Stuart Holden.

The best things are possible, if we will but live for the best.—Rev. C. G. Ames.

No man is so great as mankind.—Parker.

the realm of the spirit for the "children of the King." Let us pray our good and gracious God to pardon our slowness to believe; to awaken and arouse us; and to ring within our souls the whole chime of the sacred promises, that our mornings and noontimes and vesper hours and night watches may be full of peace and of triumphant joy.

Courage We May Find.
Do we not know that more than half our trouble is borrowed? Just suppose that we could get rid of all unnecessary and previous worry; just suppose that we could be sure of final victory in every conflict, and final emergence out of every shadow into brighter day; how our hearts would be lightened! How much more bravely we should work and fight and march forward! This is the courage to which we are entitled, and which we may find in the thought that God is with us everywhere.—Henry van Dyke, D. D.

The great question is not how long we are going to live, but how.

Found Use for Sawdust.

In the consideration of a change from steam to electric drive in a St. Paul (Minn.) saw and box mill, the one stumbling block was the matter of the disposition of the sawdust accumulated about the machinery. Under the old system this was made use of under the boilers, and thus it saved the expense of fuel and of being carried away, but the problem was eventually solved by the erection of a storage house where the sawdust was stored in the shape of bales and dis-

posed of during the winter, when it demanded a higher price than could be secured in the summer. In winter the material is in demand for bedding in stables. The change from steam to electricity proved to be a desirable one from every standpoint after the matter of the disposal of the refuse was solved in this manner.

Living Softly.
Peru has two vice presidents. In this country there isn't work enough for one.—Atlanta Constitution.

GETTING BIG SQUASH

Successful Method for Raising Vegetable for Family Use.

Excellent and Old-Fashioned Way of Raising Cucumbers and Melons in Kitchen Garden—Moisture Supplied in Dry Season.

For a number of years I successfully followed this method in raising squash for family use. Make a compost heap in a corner of the garden with a mixture of rich loam, well rotted manure from stable and hog-pen, and a generous percentage of hen manure. There should be several large wagon loads of the compost, and it should be raked over and over until all parts are thoroughly pulverized and blended.

Level the heap to a circular mound, say two feet deep and ten or twelve feet in diameter, the top flat. Cover with two inches of loam, and plant the seed rather more quickly than in the ordinary hill or drill. There should be plenty of space around the bed for the vines to spread freely.

I never failed to secure a healthy growth of plants, which, when well started were thinned so as to leave



Boston Marrow Squash.

only the most vigorous, and these always produced a good crop, writes Clinton Vannah in the Orange Judd Farmer.

An excellent old-fashioned way to raise cucumbers and melons in the kitchen garden is to dig a circular hole in the ground from six to ten inches deep and three feet across. In the center of the excavation place on end a nail cask with both ends knocked out. Then fill the space around the outside of the cask with a compost of good loam and rotted stable manure, or droppings from the henney well pulverized and thoroughly mixed with the earth. Cover the compost with two or three inches of loam, and plant the seed near the cask.

Fill the cask with muck, or light manure from the horse stable, that will hold moisture like a sponge. In case of drouth, water may be poured into the cask freely, it will not evaporate readily, and gives a gradual supply to the plants as they require. Small holes should be bored through the staves of the cask to allow outward seepage of water.

If the ground is naturally inclined to dampness no excavation below the level should be made. Place the cask on the surface and build a mound of compost around it. To give the vines freedom of growth the casks should be set eight or nine feet apart each way.

HILLY PASTURES FOR SHEEP

Low Wet Ground is Conducive to Foot Rot—Feet Should Be Examined and Hoof Trimmed.

The sheep is a highland animal by nature. Low wet ground is injurious to its feet. The sheep's toes are very flexible. Between the toes of each foot is an oil duct, which pours oil between the toes so as to reduce friction. In low, soft ground the mud squeezes between the toes and clogs this duct. The toes will spread quite far apart and so easily that the plate of mud accumulates and hardens and irritation is set up which results in foot formation that finally sloughs off the hoofs if not cured. Of course this does not happen every time a sheep gets muddy feet. But if compelled to live in mud, there comes a time when the mud lodges with injurious results.

We are not sure that foot rot is a bacterial disease. It may be so. Surely a bacterial infection could readily enter after the inflammation becomes chronic. Sheep have little resisting power over their enemies so a little ailment does great damage.

When your sheep get to limping or walking stiff, examine the feet. It may be they only need their hoofs trimmed. If dry mud is between the toes, clean it out and rub a little grease between the toes. Then see that they have a clean dry place where no mud exists. Give your sheep the hilly pastures and not the low land.

May Pullets Best.

Pullets hatched in May will, if given the proper care, feed, and attention, lay the following November, when eggs are demanding good prices, and when the old hens have not as yet fully recovered from the molt. The experienced breeders of Leghorns or other Mediterranean varieties as a rule select the May hatched chicks for their own breeding and laying pens.

Hastens Germination.

Fine vegetable or flower seed, as lettuce or poppies, which must be sown on the surface, germinate much more rapidly if a damp gunny sack is laid over them.

WHY IS POULTRY VALUABLE?

Professor Gilbert of Canada Gives Eight Good Reasons in Answer to Pertinent Question.

Why is poultry valuable to the farmer? Is a question asked by hundreds of tillers of the soil who usually keep but a few chickens, and these a mixture of all breeds. Professor Gilbert of Ottawa, Canada, gives the following reasons in answer to this pertinent question:

1. Because he ought, by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of possibly two months during the moulting season.

3. Because the poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable composite for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed, will destroy all injurious insect life.

5. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in any and every part of the country, and at all seasons.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments of farm work.

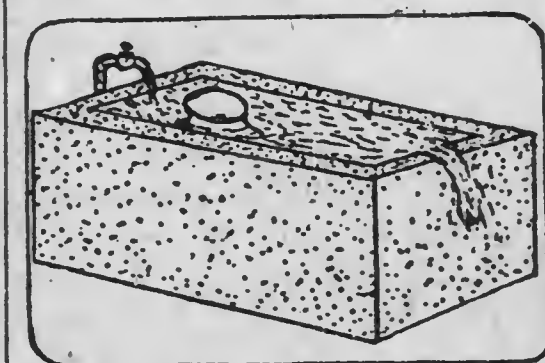
7. Because it will bring the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry on the farm requires very little capital.

MILK COOLER OF CONCRETE

As Water is Constantly Changing Milk Can Be Cooled in the Shortest Possible Time.

The illustration shows a milk cooler that is very easily constructed by anyone and will repay its cost many times over in a season's use. A box form is constructed of the size you wish the outside of the cooler to be; the inside is made in the same manner only about eight inches smaller so as to allow for a four-inch wall to the tank or cooler on all sides. The concrete is mixed, one part cement to five parts of sand and gravel, and the bottom of cooler laid first; this may be three and one-half or four inches thick, as you desire; the box form for the inside is then set upon this floor or bottom at an equal distance from the outside form on all four sides, and the concrete for the walls placed and tamped down. At one end the wall is slightly lower in center to provide for



Concrete Milk Cooler.

an overflow, as shown. The tank should be high enough so that when filled with water it will be within two or three inches of the top of milk can, and as the water is constantly changing, the milk can be cooled in the shortest possible time; it may also be built slightly larger to allow for ice to be packed around the milk cans, when it is desired to hasten the cooling process.



LIVE STOCK NOTES

Growing pigs always pay their board bill.

A little tankage and oil meal makes excellent feed for young pigs.

A few choice lambs make suitable farm companions for the children.

In the manger is the place to feed everything, and not out on the ground.

Even the law that like produces like turns "flip-flops" when cross breeding is practiced.

One of the causes for weak lambs is the result of compelling the ewes to live on coarse foods.

It will be a long time before there will be an oversupply of beef, pork and mutton in this country.

Packers are still talking lower prices for hogs, but in spite of this talk the market continues healthy.

Proper rearing and judicious management will result in few bulls becoming vicious after they have grown old.

If one is obliged to feed timothy hay a good ration of bran and oats will help to maintain the ewes in good condition.

Much lameness in horses is due to improper shoeing. Horses should be shod by competent blacksmiths. Is yours one?

Fix a lamb creep to exclude the eyes, sprinkle a little bran in the troughs and you will very soon have the lambs eating.

A flock of sheep will get more substance on poor land and at the same time do it more good than any other stock on the farm.

There are too few good colts raised on the farms. This should not be. Don't leave this important industry to the horse breeders alone.

GOOD JOKES

A THRILLING SHOT.

Old Joe was talking, as usual, for the edification of the company, and football experiences became the pet theme, relates Pearson's Weekly.

"I shall never forget one final," said he. "We were drawn—one all—with about a minute to go, when I got the ball. Off I went, passing man after man, till I got within range, and then I paused. I can hear the crowd shouting now, 'Shoot, man, shoot.' Drawing one foot well back I let fly, and the yell that went up—oh!" with a sigh of pain.

"Well, Joe, did you score?" asked one impatient listener.

"Score? Gad! It took the missus fully ten minutes to get the bed rail from between my toes."

Bright Prospects.

A charming young woman walked into the stationer's shop in a village and asked to see some typewriting paper. After making her selection she hesitated for a moment. "Do you make any reduction to clergymen?" she inquired.

"Yes," replied the stationer promptly. "Are you a clergyman's wife?"

"No-o," she answered.

"A clergyman's daughter, probably," said the man as he tied up the package.

"No," was the young woman's hesitating answer. "But—and she leaned over the counter and spoke in a confidential whisper—"If nothing happens I shall be engaged to a theological student as soon as he comes home from college next term."—Everybody's Magazine.

A SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT.



Hardly—Does your wife ever bother you about her new bonnets?

Easy—Not in the least. When she wants one she simply gets it and has the bill sent in.

How to Regulate It.

Knicker—Think the stock exchange should be regulated?

Bocker—Yes; it should be arranged for stocks to go up when you buy and go down when you sell.

He Meant Well.

Doctor—Why don't you settle your bill? You said, when I was treating you, that you could never repay for my efforts.

Hardup—I meant it, doctor.

Resourceful.

Widow—Wait; I'll get you some glue with which to fasten his wig.

Undertaker—Oh, that's not necessary. I've just used a couple of tacks!—Punch.

Hardly a Success.

"Did your daughter have a fine wedding, Dennis?"

"Only fair. The presents were grand, but there was no fight."

A Peace Seeker.

"Where are you going this summer?"

"Nowhere," replied Mr. Growcher. "When everybody else is pushing through the boardwalk crowds and trying to listen to four different kinds of music at once, I am going to stay home, where it's nice and quiet."—Washington Evening Star.

In the Hospital Now.

"Biffkins, the hard, stood in the street yesterday waiting for a thought to strike him."

"Well, did a thought strike him?"

"No, but an auto did."

Near-Enjoyment.

"You don't know what you miss when you can't listen to the 'Honk' of your own automobile."

"I don't know about that. I've got a pet goose."

A Danger.

"It is a very serious thing to have measles in a jail."

"Why so very serious?"

"Because it makes the inmates break out."

Much to Be Dreaded.

"Mrs. Plummer is not what you would call a fierce old dowager, I hope?"

"Well, not exactly. Still, I would hate like the dickens for her to look at me through her lorgnette."

Resemblance Impossible.

"Does your son look like you?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornutssel; "and he never will. No power on earth could persuade Clyde Cornutssel to wear whiskers and old clothes."—Washington Evening Star.

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.



Bang—By the way, old fellow, can you let me have two for a week?

Wang—Sorry, but I've only got a dollar.

Bang—All right—let me have that for two weeks.

A Leader.

"Mrs. Gluggins seems to be a sort of general leader in social matters here."

"Oh, yes, she is one to whom all the other ladies look first in social affairs."

"Is her husband wealthy?"

"But"—and she leaned over the counter and spoke in a confidential whisper—"If nothing happens I shall be engaged to a distinguished family. Ancestors probably came over on the Mayflower."

"Oh, no, it isn't that. You see, she has gone to Chicago six times to be operated on in hospitals."

Epigrammatic.

"That wasn't a bad epigram on the magistrate's part," said the somewhat educated tramp who had been convicted for vagrancy.

"What did he say?" asked the tramp's pal. "Seven days," came the reply.

"That ain't no epigram, is it?"

"I'm sure it is. I once asked a parson what an epigram was, and he said: 'It's a short sentence that sounds light, but gives you plenty to think about.'"

He Hadn't Forgotten How.

"A man stepped on old Mr. Briggs' corn the other day in a crowded trolley car, and despite the fact that Mr. Briggs has been a deacon in the church for twenty years, he swore like a trooper."

"Well, when the time comes for Mr. Briggs to take the matter up with the Lord, he will doubtless be forgiven on the ground that no other provocation so quickly recalls the habits of one's wild and wicked past."

A Money Saver.

"Thinks he's got a scheme for getting rich, eh?"

"Yes, he has invented pneumatic tires for silver coins, so that a man's wife cannot hear them rattle."

The Mother Tongue.

"Do you realize the power of the mother tongue?" asked the young man who professed interest in literature.

"Yes; and so does father," replied the young woman.

Their Haunts.

"Pop, whereabouts are the man-hunting tribes?"

"They're about here, sonny, in leap year."

As It Seems to Them.

Little Elsie Westlake—Is New York near the Atlantic ocean?

Little Dottie Morningside—No; the Atlantic ocean is near New York.

TOO BAD.



Gus—I got snubbed by that girl at the men's furnishings department. I asked for a standing collar, and winked and smiled at her, and—Tom—Well?

Gus—And got a turn down.

Apprehensive.

"Hamlet Fatt is timorous about appearing in this town."

"Stage fright at his age? Why, he's been on the boards for years."

"But this is the first time he was ever billed for two nights in one place."

At the Matinee.

Enthusiast—Oh, don't you love a good play?

Modern Girl—Yes, indeed. It adds much to the scenic effect and costumes.—Life.



THE CHILDREN

OLD GAMES FOR THE YOUNG

Blindfolded Player Must Recognize Others by Feeling With Large Spoon Instead of Hands.

In the game called "A Spoonful of Fun," instead of feeling with his hands in order to discover who it is that he has caught, the blind man is given a large spoon which he uses as a wand. As in "Silence," the players must all remain perfectly still. Directly he succeeds in finding some one the blindfolded player tries, by deftly touching him here and there with the spoon, to discover who it is. As it is much easier than anybody who has not tried can possibly imagine to discover the identity of a person by spoon touching, it is best for the unblindfolded players to try and disguise themselves as much as possible. Some might stand on tiptoe to make themselves appear taller, others tie handkerchiefs round their necks or wrap themselves up in shawls; and the boys might remove their telltale collars or put on their overcoats.

CLEVER AFTER-DINNER TRICK

Plate May Be Lifted by Common Radish by Butting in Half and Pressing Against Surface.

Cut a radish in half, press the lower surface firmly against a plate, as is shown in the diagram, and you can



Radish Lifts Plate.

Young Financier.

Freddie came into the house one day and said that the woman next door had offered him a penny if he would tell what his mother had said about her. "I'm so glad you didn't tell," remarked his mother. "I wouldn't have her know for anything that I even mention her. You're a wise little boy, my dear." "You bet I am," returned Freddie. "When she offered me the penny I told her that what you said was something awful and it was worth half a dollar."

BOY'S WORK AND PLAY IN THE COUNTRY



A Boy's Pet.

One of the most serious troubles that I had when a boy was the colds I received from farmers for digging up their pastures and meadows in unearthing woodchucks. Rall fences and post piles had to suffer when old Shep chased a woodchuck into his hole or under them. One of the boys would usually keep an eye out for the farmer, while the rest of us would throw posts and rails and did for Mr. Woodchuck. One summer nearly every boy in our neighborhood had a pet woodchuck, that was kept in a cage, and some of them became very tame and would eat from our hands, clover, grass, apples and sweet corn, which

MISS MUFFET AT FOOD SHOW

How Much Did She Weigh After Eating Seven Kinds of Food and Gathering Many Packages.

You remember that in Mother Goose Miss Muffet was very fond of curds and whey. She liked other things, too. Listen:

When Miss Muffet visited the food show she ate seven different kinds of breakfast food and gathered ten pounds of sample packages. Then she stepped on the free weighing ma-



Miss Muffet at Food Show.

chine and found that her weight had increased 10 per cent; whereas, if she had eaten twice as much breakfast food the gain would have been 11 per cent.

Can you tell how much Miss Muffet weighed when she arrived at the food show?

At the food show Miss Muffet weighed 111.8 pounds when she arrived. She ate one and one-ninth pounds of breakfast food and gathered ten pounds of samples, which increased her weight 10 per cent.

RIDDLES.

What cannot be called a disinterested act of hospitality? Entertaining a hope.

Why are the stars the best astronomers? Because they have studied (studied) the heavens since the creation.

Why is a schoolmistress like the letter C? Because she forms lassies into classes.

What two words contain all the vowels and in their proper order? Facetious, abstemious.

Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? Because with him every miss is a myth.

Why is an old chair that has a new bottom put to it like a paid bill? Because it has been re-seated (recepted).

When does a man sit down to a melancholy dessert? When he sits down to wine and to pine.

What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.

DIVINITY OF WORLD

Nothing Can Be More Worthy of Worship Than the Mothers of Men.

We shall sometime find out that the real divinity of this world is the mother. A few know it now, but the most prefer strange gods.

Because men always have and still do worship, it is fair to assume that they always will.

Every man exalts something or some one to whom he pays homage. Every man has some one place more sacred than all the rest, where he stands in awe.

No man can worship without taking upon himself the image and likeness of the being or thing which he adores. Every heart that loves has the divine right to be the first wooed and won.

The man who said that God commands men to love Him did not understand the nature of the human heart. The old religion and the old worship have done about all they can for this world. The old themes are threadbare, they make no impression. It is probable that for every man who read the Bible this morning there were thousands who read the newspapers.

Current Events Interest.

What the editors and correspondents, who are on earth now say today is of more interest to the average man than what Paul or Habakkuk said the day before yesterday. The current religion is archaic. It belongs to the past. The time has arrived for a new divinity, and that divinity is "The Mother." Men have worshiped various and useless things. There is nothing more worthy than the mothers of men.

It requires but the slightest effort to adapt all we think or fancy of God to what we know of the mother. Men speak of God as being a mystery, providence and power, author and preserver of life, the inspirer and helper. We do not know that he is any of those things, we do not know what he is. But those terms are applicable to the mother of men. She is the vast and sacred mystery, the keeper of the miracle and sanctity of life.

Lying beneath her loving heart in the mysterious birth sleep, fashioned by Nature's deft and unseen hand, life awaits the moment when with surprised and startled cry it comes upon the shores of this strange world.

If there is anything about our thought of God that we cannot transfer and adopt to our thought of mother and motherhood then our idea of God is poor and mean and our idea of motherhood is meaner still. The Divine Providence is a theory—a theory that is not warranted by the facts of life and the world. The maternal providence is a fact without which mankind would perish from the earth. All that they claim for Christ, and all more, may be claimed for the mother.

Sufferings of Mother.

They say he suffered for us; that he died that we might live. But the suffering upon the cross has been more than matched thousands of times. The sufferings of the man that was crucified was less than the suffering of the mother who stood over there in the darkness and heard the agonized cry, and then, when her son was dead, knelt at the cross and clasped his feet and covered them with kisses and tears.

The deeper and more tragic pain is that which the heart feels. The mothers of men "have tasted death for every man."

The old religion has much to say about the necessity of forgiveness. As a matter of fact, most of the sins of this world consist of wrongs committed against mothers and the children of mothers. If motherhood were honored as divine, if throughout the social, the industrial and the business world no injustice was done, no wrong committed against a mother nor her child, sin would disappear from the earth.

We should not then build cathedrals and temples for the gods, and poorhouses for women and children.

The time will come when we will take our divinity from the skies and, having domesticated it, make for it a house in the world that is now.

Our Christian civilization will then be succeeded by a humane civilization. All that is of value in this world; all of virtue and excellence, all of permanent good, depend upon the respect, the reverence, the adoration in which the sons of men hold the mothers of men.—Rev. John Emerson Roberts.

Essence of the Divine.

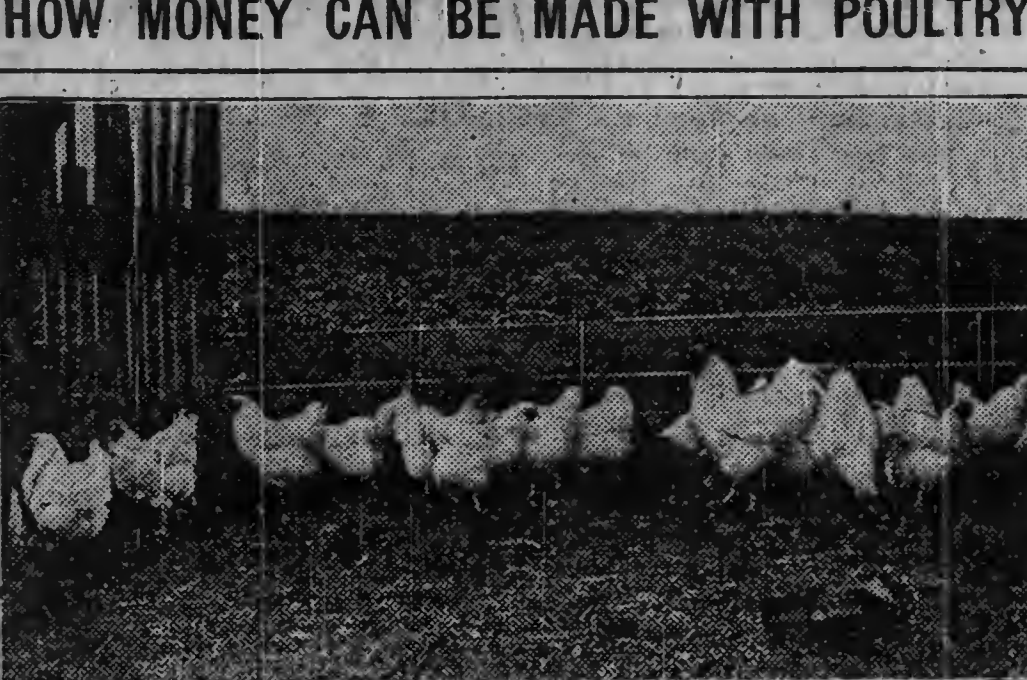
"If there be any Virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

To admire what is admirable, to adore what is adorable, to follow what is noble, to remember any such examples that have crossed our earthly pilgrimage, that have brightened its darkness and cheered its dullness, this keeps alive before us the ideal of human nature and the essence of the divine nature. The good thoughts, the good deeds, the good memories, of those who have been the salt and the light of the earth, do not perish with their departure. They live on still, and those who have wrought them live in them.

Better Than Before.

Prosperity is a painted window, which shuts out much of the clear light of God, and only when the blue, and the crimson, and the golden tinge are removed, is the glass restored to its full transparency. Adversity thus takes away tinge, and color, and dimness, and we see our God far better than before, if our eyes are prepared for the light.—Spurgeon.

HOW MONEY CAN BE MADE WITH POULTRY



A String of White Wyandottes.

(By KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

People who go to the market to buy eggs or poultry always want the best they can get. And the only way they can tell is by the looks. So if you want to get good prices for your poultry products, you must make them look nice.

At this time of year your most important product will be your eggs. The boy with only a few hens will hardly be able to do any shipping on his own account, but must depend on his home market. There are, however, several ways in which he can get a little more than market prices for his eggs.

One way is to arrange with your home dealer to furnish him strictly fresh eggs, graded and guaranteed, for his finest class of trade. Any grocer likes to get eggs that he knows he can recommend, and is willing to pay a good price for the same. As many town customers buy their eggs just a dozen at a time, it adds to the attractiveness and salability of your goods if they are put up in neat cartons holding just that number.

Of course your eggs must be clean. If your hens are of several kinds, you are likely to get eggs that are not uniform in color. Sort them so as to put each color by itself. If you have never tried this plan, you have no idea how much nicer your eggs will look, and anything that adds to their appearance helps your price.

Not long ago the following little every-day occurrence was noted in a grocery where many eggs were being brought in. A great bucketful had been offered for sale, and the clerk was busy counting them out. They were like Joseph's coat, of "many colors," but it is to be hoped his coat was not like them in being stained and dirty.

"Anything with a shell on passes for an egg with some folks," grumbled the disgruntled clerk, as he gingerly fished out two or three specimens that were most indisputable "old," and laid them carefully to one side. "If these old things didn't come out of a last year's hen's nest I'll miss my guess."

At last he finished his counting, and returned to the counter to settle with their owner.

"Twelve cents is the best we can do on that grade of eggs," he said. "We're overloaded with them now."

"I thought you were paying more than that," protested the woman who had brought them in.

"I had to lay out over two dozen

right now, Jim, go and phone to Mrs. Grant and Mrs. East that we've got those eggs they want."

And that is the difference. When the grocer knows what he can depend on, he is willing to pay for it. He does not have to hunt a market for his best eggs, any more than you do.

Another good way is to sell your eggs directly to individual customers, thus making the middleman's profit, too. There are many people who are willing to pay from five to ten cents a dozen more than the regular market price for eggs that they know will be fresh and good. A very good plan is to mark each carton with your name, the date the eggs were gathered, and the words "quality guaranteed." It does not take long to work up a fancy trade in this way, but of course it takes a little more time than to sell direct to the grocery.

ESSENTIAL PART IN TOMATO CARE

Pruning Vines Is Most Convenient Way to Secure Stronger Vine and Stalk.

(By J. J. CASEY.)

The tomato is raised in this country almost entirely for shipping purposes. They are dedicated as a food for all classes of people, the laboring classes especially, who buy them of the marketers.

I find the tomato easily grown, but I also find they must be cared for in the proper way and manner. One of the most essential parts in the culture and production of the tomato is the pruning of the tomato vines in the most convenient way and manner, to aid in a stronger vine or stalk, and to give growth to a larger crop of tomatoes which, without doubt, will give to the grower the premium much above his work.

If the pruning is not done, the plant will grow slender, tall, and have an ugly shape, and when the crop of tomatoes get to a very great size the plant will bear down to the ground and the tomatoes will rot.

Another thing is if the tomatoes set well on the unpruned plant they will not get to any size, for there is too much of the leaves and stalk to support.

The first pruning is to take place as soon as the plants take a start to grow after they have been set in the six-inch cold frame. The plants should be about eight inches high, and only the top pinched off. Next, in a day or two, pinch the tops off of the second to the bottom suckers, and so on until the whole plant is gone over, waiting a day or two between each pruning of the suckers. About every two weeks the tops of the stalks should be pinched off, thus causing the stalk to become greater in diameter, which aids in the supporting of the heavy load of tomatoes. It is good to prune once after setting in the field.

Eggs to Chicks.

Chicks should be fed hard boiled eggs only a few days.

PREDICTIONS OF RAINY WEATHER

Horses Neigh, Cattle Low, Peacocks Scream, and Ducks and Geese Are Noisy.

(By A. V. MEERSCH.)

It is well known that animals and fowls give notice of the approach of rainy weather by their peculiar actions. Dogs and cats are less energetic and show an unusual disposition to sleep. Sheep crowd together in a shelter place. Horses neigh, cattle low, peacocks scream, guinea fowls squall, and ducks and geese are more noisy than usual.

All this is due to the decreased supply of oxygen in the air and to the depressing effect of damp air on their nerves. It gives them some difficulty in breathing and makes them listless and uneasy.

Another sign of rain is seen when a cat rubs her ears and sometimes every part of her coat that she can reach. This is due in part to the dampness of the air, which penetrates the hair and makes the skin itch, but is chiefly due, perhaps, to the air being heavily charged with electricity.

The hair of the cat becomes heavily charged, too, and she rubs it to make it smooth, and to brush away the peculiar sensation electricity causes.

Perhaps you have noticed that the leaves of the dandelion and clover fold up and go to sleep, so to speak, when the rain is near. As these plants never open their leaves without the stimulating influence of sunshine, the cloudy sky puts them to sleep.

Another reason for the change is the expansion of the air vessels of the plants, due to the damp air which causes the leaves to contract and close, just as paper curls when one side of it is moistened.

Most Useful Bird.

The common plover is one of the most useful birds in the land, as it destroys snails, wire worms, beetles and all sorts of obnoxious insects. In Scotland these birds are protected by law.

Temperance

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

TEMPERANCE IN MUCH FAVOR

Many Crowned Heads of Europe Are Teetotalers — Characteristic Words of the Kaiser.

In an article by an "Ex-Attache," recently published in the Chicago Tribune, an interesting list of sovereigns who are abstainers is given. According to this writer, teetotalism is the rule, rather than the exception, among the rulers of the old world. He says that "Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and his mother, Queen Christina, are both total abstainers. So, too, is Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, as well as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and her mother, Queen Emma, the two queens of Sweden, and King Gustave Adolphus, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and George V. of Great Britain."

"In Sweden," explains the writer, "the present king and his consort have undoubtedly been influenced in becoming teetotalers by his mother, the dowager Queen Sophia, who for over forty years has been the most powerful supporter and advocate of the temperance movement in Scandinavia."

Of the ruler of Bulgaria he remarks that his habit of total abstinence is a matter of policy due to the advice of his wonderfully clever mother and most sagacious political adviser.

King George of England quietly cut off all alcohol without any fuss or publicity, while he was still prince of Wales. Queen Mary allows no alcohol to the princes of the royal household and has displayed a keen interest in the temperance movement in England.

The German emperor, though not a total abstainer, is doing much to encourage temperance among his subjects. We recall his words to the navy:

"Nerve strength is endangered and undermined by the use of alcohol. Those nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol win the day."

PATHETIC APPEAL OF A WIFE.

Heart-Rending Letter Written to Editor of Oregon Paper by Spouse of Confirmed Drunkard.

A drunkard's wife recently wrote a most heart-rending letter to the editor of a daily paper in Portland, Oregon. "I come to you with my trouble," she said, "because your paper seems to have a mighty power for good against evil. Can't you start something against the saloons, or have we drunkards' wives got to endure hell on earth continually? Whisky is bad enough for the drunkard, but oh, I have not words to express how awful it is for a drunkard's wife. . . . I am only one out of a million who endure this torture and usually without a word of complaint because of the shame and disgrace. I would not tell my name for anything. My husband is a business man, makes plenty of money, and when sober is very kind to me. Sometimes I pity him as a mother might a crippled child; sometimes I hate him, thinking—oh, I can't tell what I have thought!"

This, and much more, is confined in her desperation to the editor, and she concludes with questions that must strike home to the heart and conscience of every voter:

"But, oh, why are the saloons? Why are saloons? Must we endure this suffering worse than death so that the pockets of a few may be filled with money? Must our homes continue to be broken up, our children made fatherless, or have such a father that is worse than none? Must our boys be given up to these saloon hells? Must our girls marry them and suffer as I have suffered? Where, oh, where is help?"

MUST KILL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Stands Convicted of Many Crimes Before Courts and People and Therefore It Must Go.

Whatever endangers the public health is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever corrupts the public morals is a public crime-breeder and MUST GO.

Whatever impairs the public intelligence is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever contributes to want and waste is a public pauperizer and MUST GO.

Whatever debauches American citizenship is a public peril and MUST GO.

Whatever destroys the home is the nation's worst enemy and MUST GO.

The liquor traffic stands convicted of all these things before the courts and before the people, therefore the Liquor traffic MUST GO.

Not Boasting About It.

With great satisfaction the liquor papers publish the statement that St. Louis has six saloons for every church. They seem to think this to be an ideal condition. We will guarantee that, as a city, St. Louis is not proud of the fact, if it is a fact, and we would like to see any prospectus of real estate boards or organization of business men which sets forth this claim as an inducement for manufacturers and families to locate in that city.—Exchange.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Six Months .60
Three Months .35
One Month .15
IN ADVANCE.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS

The Court of Appeals has held that the act of the Legislature of 1912, granting pensions to Confederate soldiers, is a valid law.

From a moral as well as a legal standpoint, the decision is most unfortunate. There is not a vestige of law in the opinion. Its yielding to a maudlin sentiment. The act is in direct violation of the Constitution which is known to any one conversant with it or who can read plain English. To guard against the reckless giving away of the people's money, the Constitution expressly provided as follows:

"Sec. 3. All men when they form a social compact, are equal; and no grant of exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges shall be made to any man or set of men, except in consideration of public services."

This clear cut declaration makes all men equal. They are of course equals by nature; equals by all constitutional laws, and to keep them equal, the State Constitution says that no grant of exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges shall be made to any man or set of men. Then come the words "except in consideration of public services." It is only necessary to examine and see what is the meaning of this exception. What are public services? Public services may be rendered to the city, county, state, United States or to any other Government. The King of England is performing a public service; the President is performing a public service. Yet Kentucky could not pass a law donating money to either for such services. Therefore, the "public services" meant, must be services rendered for the State. Testing the act by this rule, there is nothing to support it. The Confederate veterans performed no service for the State of Kentucky. They were not in the employ of the State, were not under its direction, owed no obligation to it by reason of their enlistment in the service. They were in the service of the Confederate government, paid by it, subject to its command, were at war with the Federal government of which Kentucky was still a part, and at war with their brother Kentuckians.

From a legal standpoint, the opinion is not supported by a scintilla of law, is subversive of the Constitution, lowers the dignity of the court and brings it into a well deserved public contempt. Judge Lassing is to be congratulated that he dissented from the opinion.

We entertain no prejudices against the bill for any cause. The dependent old Confederate soldier should be looked after by the State, not because he is or was a Confederate, but because he is a man. And this brings us to a matter that has long been in our minds and heart, to-wit: "State Aid for Indigent Old People and Widows," which subject we will discuss later.

The Constitution of Kentucky was largely the product of Confederate brains. Among the members of the Constitutional Convention were General Buckner and the present commander of the Confederate veterans, General Bennett H. Young. It is worthy of note also that Judges Carroll and Nunn of the Court of Appeals were members of that convention. This convention was in session for many months, its work was submitted to the people who ratified it, the convention reassembled and made some amendments to the Constitution. From start to finish in the mak-

ing of the Constitution, there was not a word said touching the right of a Confederate soldier to claim pay against the State of Kentucky nor was there a word said by which the State of Kentucky could make a class of the Confederate soldier and deal with him differently from the rest of mankind.

The opinion is a flagrant outrage, a rape of the Constitution. Those who love constitutional government should not hesitate to denounce it.

The short, dissenting opinion of Judge Lassing, which is a gem, reads as follows:

"When the act under consideration was adopted there was in force in this State a general law making provision for the support of all indigent and dependent Confederates and their widows, Kentucky Statutes, Chapter 22-a, and amendments thereto.

"The act before us is not general in its application and is in direct and open violation of Section 59, Subsection 29, of the Constitution, which provides: 'Where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.'

"The Legislature has the undoubted right to classify persons to be affected by a legislative act, but such right is always subject to the limitation that the classification must be reasonable and natural. The classification here attempted is neither reasonable nor natural, but is arbitrary and unjust. Thousands of our citizens, equally deserving and with less means of support than many of those provided for in this act, are denied its benefits. It is class legislation of the worst type.

"But, brushing aside the plain provisions of the Constitution, the validity of the act is upheld upon the ground that they, who are provided for therein, have rendered such public service as they should be provided for. I concede that the Confederate soldiers were brave men and that they fought with a courage and determination that challenged the admiration of the civilized world, but by the arbitrament of the sword, every principle for which they contended was decided against them. The integrity of the Union was preserved. While theirs was a brave, gallant, and heroic fight, I cannot bring myself to believe that, in their struggle for the lost cause, they rendered either the National or State Government a 'public service' within the meaning of these words as found in the Bill of Rights. When Legislatures, swayed by sentiment, make reckless appropriations in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution, the people look to the courts for relief against the oppressive and unjust taxation which such legislation produces; and courts, much as they may sympathize with the condition of those who are made beneficiaries of such legislation, should hesitate to give to the plain language of the Constitution a strained construction in order to uphold such legislation. The rights of those not benefited by the act are entitled to the courts' protection as much as the rights of those who are.

"I have been unable to find any case where one, whose efforts were directed toward disrupting the Government, has been declared to have rendered a 'public service' to that Government. The construction which the majority opinion gives the words 'public service,' as found in the Bill of Rights, is certainly at variance with the generally-accepted meaning of these words, and I am unwilling to adopt such construction and thereby add at least half a million dollars annually to the already heavy burden of our tax-ridden people. For this reason I dissent."

THE NEED OF PUBLIC SPIRIT

There was an excellent article in a recent issue of one of our town papers on the above subject.

It certainly struck a key note which we should not lose. The need of this community is a bond of union that will hold all true to its best interests. We have suffered because of conflicting interests, when we should have buried many differences of private interests, and worked together for the common good. The coming Chautauqua gives us all an opportunity to serve the entire community, in a way over which there is no discussion, and at a purely nominal cost. There is a great variety on the program, and all tastes have an opportunity to be satisfied. There will be the serious and the humorous, the message of the reformer, and the man of achievement; the scholar will be heard, the magician will mystify, the musician will delight, and the elocutionist bring before us the characters of fiction as they lived. This will be a summer outing at our door, an excursion that costs nothing for travel. It is brought to us; others pay the freight. That \$2.00 for the season ticket ought to be within the reach of all. That takes you to all the entertainments every day, and three times a day at that. You have paid that much to see one performance only, and that not as good as you will see here at a trifle of cost. Think of a week's entertainment, the best that one could wish to see at the small cost of \$2.00! Where can you match that? And if you fail to buy your season ticket in advance the cost will be only 50 cents additional. But why should you wait? Save that much by buying to-day. The beauty of the Normal campus is yours for the week to enjoy. Can you afford to stay at home during Chautauqua week?

A SANE FOURTH

Now that the merchants have arranged a grand display of fire works for July 4th, there is absolutely no excuse for that day not being a sane one in this community. One cannot look at the statistics upon this subject without serious reflection. In 1903 there were 466 killed and 3983 wounded on Independence Day. In 1912 (due to ten years of agitation for a sane fourth), there were 20 killed, 659 wounded. In that decade there were 39,808 people killed and wounded—nearly twenty regiments.

Fathers! Mothers! Do your part to make still greater reductions in casualties of this character in 1913, by refusing to buy explosives and implements of death for your children. Satisfy them by taking them to the grand display to be given by our local business men, under the direct charge of an expert, where young and old alike can enjoy themselves, without the slightest danger.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Much complaint is being made that candidates are using whisky over the county and thereby contributing to a demoralization of local communities.

This is reprehensible. Those who seek the votes of a community should show that community that they respect it, themselves and the laws, both civil and moral. A campaign of debauchery in a local option community is pressing the matter too far. No doubt, when the final day comes, that community that has thus been outraged, will remember those responsible therefor. The self-respecting citizens of the county have before them a glorious opportunity in which to show that the silent, self-respecting vote of the county is largely in excess of the weak, vacillating kind. Swat the whisky jugglers on the snout and vote them out of existence.

On the 2nd day of August the people will come into their own. A great primary will be held, in which election the voter can register his vote without interference. The cry of clique, ring or town-click or court-house ring, is meaningless now. The hated

convention is a thing of the past. It is up to the good people to take charge of the elections and make the privilege of voting have a meaning, make it a thing effective for the betterment of government. Now since you have a privilege of being a part of the government, of having a voice in its affairs, will this privilege be wisely used or will it be thrown away by neglect and non-user?

Put the corruptionist out of business.

OH, THAT SHE WERE HERE

Twenty-four young ladies graduated last week at an exclusive Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., as "model housewives." Among the number was a young lady of Harrodsburg, Ky., who received a diploma in household economics, having been trained "in all the arts of home-making." This is a practical education, that cannot fail to prove of some value. It is highly probable that these young model housekeepers will not go a begging in the matrimonial market.—Georgetown Times.

That Democratic primary law was certainly a masterpiece for Hon. Jere Sullivan, of Richmond, who it is claimed drafted the whole thing. The brainiest of lawyers throughout Kentucky have been tearing their hair trying to unravel some of its provisions so the people can understand it, but so far they are up a tree.—Winchester Democrat.

Eight accidents regarded as fatal, and dozens of minor ones, including three in our own county, is the record in Kentucky since our last issue, due entirely to speeding and recklessness of automobile drivers. A fine record this!—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Dr. Wilson is stirring the animals up. He has the senators roaring and sitting up taking notice. Apply the lash vigorously, Mr. President. Put on the search lights. Publicity will do the work more effectively than the whip or big stick.

Have you tried the "Eleanor" yet? The drink was concocted by Miss Eleanor Wilson, hence the name.

Burglars

Burglars entered the home of Mrs. Joe Bush last Wednesday night, stealing a pocket book. On Tuesday night they entered the home of Mr. T. K. Hamilton and stole that worthy gentleman's breeches, purse and keys.

Sometimes its good to be an editor. No burglar will ever be fool enough to steal an editor's pocket book.

Residence Burns

The residence of Tilden Combs on the Richmond pike near the Hickory Plain school house burned Wednesday at noon and nearly all of its contents were destroyed. The total loss was about \$800 with insurance to the extent of about \$400.

Well Represented

Richmond will be well represented at the Declamatory Contest on June 27th at Lancaster in the persons of G. C. Bradley who will declaim "The Rag," and Wilco Scanlon "The Little Brown Boy." We are looking forward to a victory.

Col. Walton Wins

The jury in the case of H. M. Brock, of London, against Col. W. P. Walton, the veteran newspaper man, returned a verdict in favor of Col. Walton, Wednesday. Brock sued several papers for printing a story which proved untrue.

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The Medicos Meet

The Madison County Medical Society met at this place Thursday afternoon and proceeded to Lake Reba, where they had a delightful meet. Dr. Bosley was the president of the meeting and Dr. Dunn secretary. About thirty gentlemen were present. Judge W. R. Shackelford made an interesting and entertaining address. Messrs. Pickels and Greenleaf also had some nice words to say. Papers were read by Dr. Scudder representing the Medicos, Dr. Boggs for the Dentists, and Edwin Wines for the Druggists.

A feast was spread for the guests which was prepared by Joe in his usual fine style. An abundance of fish was on hand cooked to a queen's taste. The meeting was three hours of happy, jolly mirth-making, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

It is meet that busy men meet in this joyous intercourse—"back far back from the cities and the ways of men," where they throw off dull care and become boys again.

The following physicians were present: Drs. M. Dunn, J. W. Scudder, D. J. Williams, M. C. Heath, S. G. Zinke, Lucien J. Treadway, C. E. Smoot, J. F. Eakins, H. M. Boxley, H. C. Jasper, J. G. Bosley, C. H. Vaught, H. G. Sandlin, John Rutledge, W. L. Carman, W. K. Price.

The dentists were: Drs. R. C. Boggs, H. J. Patrick, H. M. Blanton.

The druggists were: H. L. Perry, B. L. Middleton, E. C. Wines, Jr., John W. Farley, Hart Perry, Ambrose Wagers, W. G. White.

The guests were: Judge W. R.

Shackelford, T. H. Pickels, T. H. Hart, Judge J. J. Greenleaf, Joseph Guinchigliani.

Cyclone

A small cyclone passed over a part of this county last Wednesday about 2 o'clock in the Runyon Grove neighborhood. Giant trees were uprooted and broken and smaller ones twisted about by the storm. Limbs were detached and whirled a great distance. Fortunately the path of the storm was not a wide one and the duration was short.

Mr. Knox, a traveling man, who had a two-horse drummers wagon loaded with two heavy trunks, found himself going through the air at a tremendous rate and his wagon overturned by the storm. Trees were falling all around him and a hard hail storm also pelted him unmercifully. He saved himself by catching hold of a tree. No injury was done to him except a few bruises. The top of his wagon was demolished. His driver was not injured.

We heard also that a wagon loaded with hay was overturned on the Bates Creek pike by the windstorm, but can not verify the rumor. In nearly all portions of the North part of the county the wind was severe. Just beyond the Runyon Grove country Thos. Oldham had a portion of his barn blown down and his silo destroyed. On the Irvine pike the end of the barn of Wilson Tate was struck by lightning and four hogs were killed, valued at \$50.00.

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-1f

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SERIAL STORY

STANTON WINS

By Eleanor M. Ingram

Author of "The Game and the Candle," "The Flying Mercury," etc.

Illustrations by Frederic Thornburgh

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SYNOPSIS.

At the beginning of great automobile race the mechanic of the Mercury, Stanton's machine, drops dead. Strange youth, Jesse Floyd, volunteers, and is accepted. In the rest, during the twenty-four hour race Stanton meets a stranger, Miss Carlisle, who introduces herself. The Mercury wins race. Stanton receives flowers from Miss Carlisle, which he ignores. Stanton meets Miss Carlisle on a train. They agree to take walk, and train leaves. Stanton and Miss Carlisle follow in auto. Accident by which Stanton is hurt is mysterious. Floyd, at lunch with Stanton, tells of his boyhood. Stanton again meets Miss Carlisle and they dine together. Stanton comes to track sick, but makes race. They have accident. Floyd hurt, but not seriously. At dinner Floyd tells Stanton of his twin sister, Jessica. Stanton becomes very ill and loses consciousness. On recovery, at his hotel Stanton receives invitation and visits Jessica. They go to theater together, and meet Miss Carlisle. Stanton and Floyd meet again and talk business. They agree to operate automobile factory as partners. Floyd becomes suspicious of Miss Carlisle. Stanton again visits Jessica, and they become fast friends. Stanton becomes suspicious of Miss Carlisle. Just before important race tires needed for Stanton's car are delayed. Floyd traces the tires and brings them to camp. During race Stanton deliberately wrecks his car to save machine in track. Stanton and Floyd thrown out and lose consciousness. Two weeks later Stanton awakes, and believes Floyd dead.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

"There is nothing at all singular in my being here, Mr. Stanton," she stated. In her cool, indolent voice. "Because I ascertained by telephone when you intended to leave the hospital, and so arranged to meet you on the train. Tomorrow I start for Europe, to remain for a long time, and it was necessary for me to speak with you first. I am sorry to see that you have been frightfully ill."

"You are too good," he answered, the old antagonism stirring him strongly. "As you observe, I was not fortunate enough to finish myself completely in the late wreck."

"One sometimes feels like that," she coincided, passing one small gloved hand across the soft fur of her muff. "I have wished for the finish, here lately, for my part. You probably did not know that I was engaged to marry Archer Ross, of the Atlanta Automobile Company."

Stanton sat erect. All Floyd's suspicions of this girl rushed back to his mind.

"Yes," she confirmed the thought in his expression. "What you are imagining is quite correct. I tried very hard to induce you to drive for the Atlanta Company instead of for the Mercury. The Atlanta absolutely required a good racing record. But I failed. You were more than firm in your decision."

So that had been what she wanted of him. That had lain behind her polished surface of gracious admiration and had been the core of her insincerity.

"And when I would not drive for your company, you tried to prevent me from driving for my own?" He wondered incredulously.

She looked at him, and looked away again.

"I fancy you would scarcely credit me, Mr. Stanton, if I denied the fact. Now, I have been very clumsy; a society woman is not trained to practical melodrama. You are unbelievably difficult to lead."

not have been distressed if I had broken my arm when I cranked your car after driving you home from New York," he commented.

Her color changed for the first time, her eyes flashed to his.

"You angered me," she retorted. "You brutally told me that you had not raced at the beach, to please me, nor would you do so. You were supercilious, no man had ever treated me that way before. For one instant I did hate and long to hurt you; I pushed up the spark as you cranked. The next moment I would have undone it if I could."

There was a pause, as the train halted at a station, and the usual flurry of egress and ingress ensued. When the train was made:

"Why are you telling me this?" Stanton asked. "I am not considered especially amiable and forgiving, as a rule; why chance unnecessary confession?"

"No," her lip bent in a faint smile that was not mirthful. "But you are too masculine to retaliate upon a woman. I am not much afraid, although I find myself forced to depend upon your indulgence. A net was spread for the feet of the wicked by some one more acute, or less indifferent, than the Mercury's driver. Your mechanician set a private detective at the task of following and guarding you until after the Cup race; fearing treachery, I suppose, would be used to prevent your driving. You are surprised?"

He saw the crowded railway station, on the morning of the return from Indianapolis, and Floyd's vivid, anxious face turned to him in the artificial light. He heard the fresh young voice: "If you won't take care of yourself, Stanton—"

"There was no need, Mr. Stanton. I had no idea of interfering with you personally. But the thing was done, and overdone. The man hired to play detective was not honest; he exceeded his mission of protection and went on to investigation for his own profit. If I am telling you this, it is because you would soon hear the story from him, anyhow, and because I want you to silence him. He has offered me his silence for a price, but I do not choose to yield to a blackmail which, once commenced, would never end. I prefer to ask shelter of your chivalry."

"I will silence him," he gave cold assurance.

"You are very good. It is not the least of my humiliations to know that you could deal me nothing more contemptuous than your forbearance." She hesitated. "There is one thing more; I would like to ask whether your recent accident was in any way caused by the late arrival of the tires for your machine."

"You did that?"

"Yes, I did that. I had the express car misdirected before it left my father's factory in Chicago. I knew your car could not race on bare rims. Stanton turned to the window. So she was responsible for the last harshness he had shown Floyd; since their misunderstanding could never have arisen if the mechanician had not been absent on the trip to Coney Island. His sudden nausea of loathing for her made calm reply difficult.

"The lost tires had nothing to do with the accident," he explained carefully. "If you have quite finished, Miss Carlisle, I will change to another seat."

"It is I who am going. I am glad that the wreck and alteration in you are not my fault. It may interest you to learn that Archer Ross broke his engagement to me last week, to marry a chorus girl."

"He looked at her, then.

"Yes," she agreed. "Dramatic punishment, is it not? You can regale Miss Floyd with the tale. You are on your way to her, of course."

"Miss Carlisle!"

She rose, drawing around her the heavy folds of velvet. He saw now the faint lines about her delicate mouth and the new hardness of her tawny eyes. She had suffered, was suffering also.

"Congratulations from me, Mr. Stanton. At least she has known a man, whatever it has cost her."

he reached the curb, a man in uniform stopped him with a hastily rectified plea for aid to the hungry poor. At him Stanton looked, and put a yellow bill in the outstretched hand.

"Sir!" the man cried, pursuing him with ready book and pencil. "What name? So generous—"

"Floyd," Stanton answered, and stepped into the vehicle.

The address he gave to the chauffeur was that of the quiet up-town apartment house.

The little old Irishwoman clad in black silk opened the door. He fancied she had aged, but on seeing him she broke into beaming smiles and ushered him in with eager welcome.

The girl who was like Floyd was standing in the front room. As Stanton paused on the threshold, she retreated against the window opposite, her fingers winding themselves hard into the draperies, her marvelous gray eyes wide and fevered. So they gazed at each other, dumb.

"You can not bear to see me?" Stanton first found voice. "I have no right to blame you—God knows I understand. Yet Floyd would tell you that it was not my fault. I did not throw away his life by recklessness."

She gazed at him still, yet it seemed to him that during a brief second consciousness had left her and returned, that now she looked at him differently, almost wildly.

"I have been near death, also," he resumed. "I have seen no newspapers, I do not know what they have told you. But the accident was pure accident; if he could have been here, Floyd would have borne me out in that. I have wantonly risked his life with mine at other times, then, no."

Her sensitive face had changed, she, too, found speech.

"I never thought of blame," she protested unsteadily. "Never. You drove straight and best. You look so ill—"

He drew near her, long past conventionalities.

"I have been ill, I have now little strength to waste aside from my purpose. Jessica, I have come for you, as he once gave me leave to do. You have no one left, nor I. Will you marry me?"

Her fingers wound harder into the curtain, he saw the pulse beating in her round throat as she flung back her head with Floyd's own boyish movement.

"You love me?" she questioned, just audibly, grave eyes on his.

"I thought you knew. Yes."

She shook her head, her smile sad. "Mr. Ralph Stanton, or Jes Floyd's twin?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MUCH ADD ABOUT A PENNY

Some New Styles in Hats for Fair Young Wearers

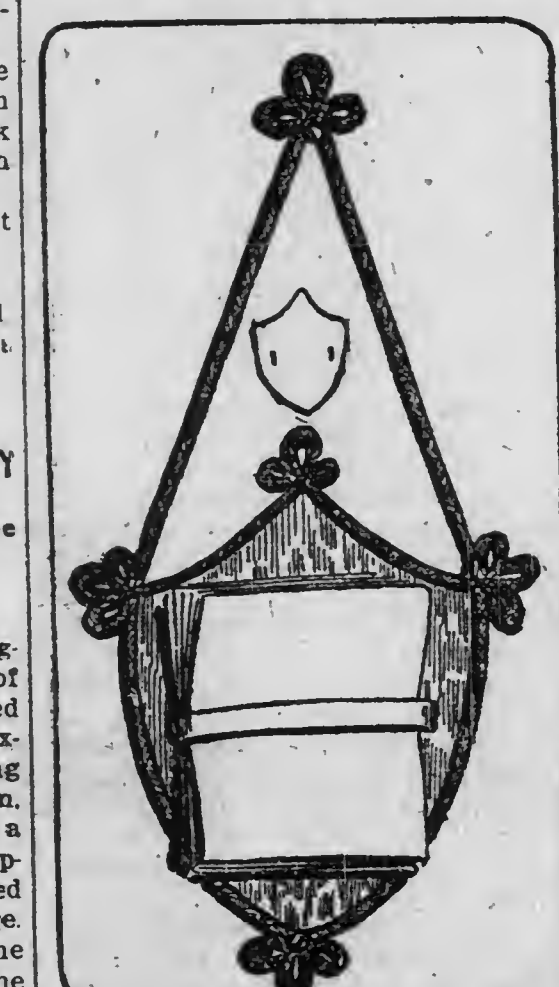


The sketch on the left shows a hat of white straw, veiled in shell-pink satin, with a draped crown of broderie Anglaise. To the right is a pretty shape in brown straw trimmed with cherries and ribbon.

VERY USEFUL AND PRETTY LATEST STYLE OF TEACLOTH

Shaving Paper Holder is Easily Made and Makes Tasty Decoration for Wall.

This is a wonderful little article to make for hanging upon the wall by the side of the dressing table or slinging upon the post of the looking glass. In making it, a piece of stiff card-board is cut out in the shape shown in the diagram on the right hand side of the sketch, and smoothly covered with some prettily colored



Shaving Paper Holder.

remnant of silk. The edge is ornamented with a silk cord of a fancy pattern, chosen in some contrasting shade of color and carried into the three little loops on either side and again at the top and base. A long loop of cord is attached to the upper part and serves to suspend it from a nail in the wall or the post of the glass.

The papers are held in their places by a broad band of elastic which is run through two slits cut on either side and the ends securely sewn together at the back. The position of these two slits is clearly indicated in the diagram on the right.

The little article would also be very useful for hanging upon the wall by the side of the writing table, and under those circumstances it would be handy for holding unused half-sheets of note paper, and they could easily be withdrawn, like the shaving papers, one by one, as they may be required.

Cleaning Curtains.

Many housewives own curtains of Arabian lace. They realize that a great amount of their beauty is lost after washing. The lovely ecru tint has disappeared, and to recolor them is not always satisfactory.

These curtains can be dry cleaned in the following manner: Spread a sheet or two upon the floor and lay the curtains carefully on them. Mix two parts of boiled cornmeal with one of salt.

With a clean brush rub this mixture thoroughly through the curtains. Hang out of doors for a couple of hours and the curtains will be sweet and clean.

In this simple way they may be frequently cleaned. If the dust is not allowed to settle in them for any length of time, they will wear much longer.

Practical Violet Holder.

Lovely Bits of Cluny and Insets of Fillet Work Seen in Table Linen.

Quite the latest teacloth shows a plain rather than a lace border. Within the border is an Irish crochet insertion, the center of the cloth having a hand embroidered design. The linen is hand woven in the more expensive cloths.

Another has a heraldic design of lions in a heavy stitch, contrasting with fine hand-drawn work.

The usual size of these fine cloths is a yard and a quarter. The best workers are put on them, and the satiny effect of the embroidery on some, such as a shamrock, thistle and rose raised design, is produced by the mercerizing of the embroidery. The simple designs are as perfectly worked and cost much less, according to the Indianapolis News.

Lovely bits of cluny and insets of creamy fillet work were seen on another kind of table linen. There were much more elaborate designs, applied to deep, ivory toned teacloths, round table covers and cushion covers. They are somewhat wanting in neatness and simplicity for good taste, but there is a demand for them.

LETTERING FOR THE LINEN

Many Old Designs and Shapes to Be Found by Delving in the Public Library.

I used to spend many pennies having monograms and initials stamped for embroidery, whites a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Now, when I wish to mark linen, I go to the public library and get a book on lettering. There are many old letters and unusual shapes that the embroidery stampers do not have to be found in these books. I traced them from the book on tissue paper, and at home marked through carbon paper on to the linen. There is a long, very thin letter that is especially pretty embroidered, and by overlapping the letters a little, and adding a few extra lines to join them together, I have made some fine monograms.

CHARMING COSTUME.



Model of champagne and darker chiffon with heavy silk embroidery.

Touch of Color on White.

The fashionable spring idea is the white costume with a touch of color. It sometimes comes in a border print or embroidery, again as a girle or collar, or as a decorative button. Sometimes the color is seen in the weave, a yarn of bright color intermingling with white.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 29

THE VICTORIES OF FAITH.

READING LESSON: 7:9-16; Heb. 11:20-22. GOLDEN TEXT: "This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith." 1 John 5:4.

The reading lessons for today are a New Testament commentary upon the past quarter's work. The first lesson is taken from that marvelous defense of Stephen the first martyr. As he traces the history of the people of Israel, he shows God's continued activities and purposes from the hour he called Abraham until the holy one of Israel came to fill to their fullness all of these same activities and purposes. Stephen also shows us that alongside God's activities was the equally persistent disobedience of the people which culminated in the betrayal and murder of that holy one. In the portion selected he sets before us how Joseph is sold into Egypt, yet God was with him and delivered him; how the famine came and Jacob is thereby brought into Egypt only later to be carried back into the land of promise.

Teach Faith.

The second lesson is taken from that great catalogue of heroes as recorded in the Epistle to the Hebrews. Here we have set before us the fact that God's eternal purpose with man is ever that of faith. Isaac, Jacob and Joseph are here mentioned and the faith of each set before us.

Leaving out the Easter lesson we have covered a period of about 50 years, eight lessons dealing with Joseph, and four with Jacob.

Attention has been called to Joseph as one of the most remarkable types of Christ to be found in the Old Testament (see comments on lesson of April 27). As we have also suggested Jacob is not so grand a character as Abraham yet is much more like the average man.

It is interesting to go over these lessons and follow God's purposes and to observe how like Christ Joseph was.

In LESSON I we beheld Jacob at the instigation of his mother deceiving his poor old father and being compelled to fly that he might save his life. Rebekah thought she could execute God's purposes; but it is never right to do evil that good may result.

In LESSON II Jehovah appeared before this conscience smitten refugee and again promised that the blessing, yes, his own divine purpose, would be worked out in Jacob's life. This is a lesson on the grace of God.

LESSON III sets Jacob before us after twenty-one years' service and separation from his brother Esau. This is a great lesson on God's desire and transforming power. He transforms Jacob to Israel a "prince" and softened the heart of Esau. Faith overcame and is strengthened and confirmed.

In LESSON IV we first beheld Joseph particularly loved and favored and as bitterly hated; he was thrown into a pit to die but is taken up (typical of the resurrection) and sold into slavery. The development of envy and the persistent, delivering purpose of God are here presented in strong contrast.

LESSON V shows Joseph's entering that dark maze beyond which God was to highly exalt him. By faith he overcame that fierce temptation and his treatment of his fellow prisoner was God's useful agency though it seemed accidental and insignificant.

God's Continued Purpose.

LESSON VI is the completion of Lesson V, and in it we see Joseph seated in the place of power, able to save the country and also his brethren.

LESSON VII shows us God's continued purpose and the beginning of the fulfillment of his word that the descendants of Abraham were to dwell in captivity (Gen. 15:13).

LESSON VIII is a continuation of Joseph's dealings with his brothers in which their guilty consciences are still further pricked and God reveals to us his immutable purpose.

LESSON IX is a tender one of the meeting of Joseph and Benjamin while at the same time it suggests to us the certainty of the fact that we may "be sure your sin will find you out." Unless covered by his forgiving blood our sin is mercilessly upon our track.

In LESSON X we behold Joseph made known to his brethren and those in fear are urged to draw near. Joseph's faith in God saved him from arrogance and retaliation and inclined his heart to tenderness and love in his dealings with his brothers. Even as Joseph revealed himself to his brothers so will Christ reveal himself. Joseph's provision for his fathers.

Spots on China.

The beauty of old china is often destroyed by brown spots which appear on the surface.

An effective way to remove these is to bury the dish in the earth, covering it completely.

The darker spots require more time to remove them than the lighter ones.

Remove Odor of Onions.

After peeling onions I always rub my hands well with celery or parsley. I find this very good to counteract the odor of the onions.—Exchange.

CONGRESS GETS CURRENCY BILL

Wide Reform Is Provided For in
New Measure.

RIGID RULES FOR BANKS

Details of the Proposed Law Which
Has the Indorsement of President
Wilson—Federal Board to
Have Control.

Washington, June 20.—The Owens-Glase-McAdoo banking and currency bill was introduced in both houses of congress today.

This bill, which has the approval of President Wilson, may be modified in some particulars during its consideration by congress, but in most of its features it will be the law of the land, in all probability, before the adjournment of the present session of congress.

Summary of Provisions.

Summarized, the bill is as follows: The secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, and the controller of the currency are formed into an organization committee for the purpose of dividing the United States into not less than 12 districts, each district to contain a federal reserve city.

In each federal reserve city the organization committee will organize a federal reserve bank.

Every national bank within a reserve district must subscribe 20 per cent. of its unimpaired capital to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank of that district, the capital stock to be not less than \$5,000,000.

Limit on Branch Houses.

Each federal reserve bank may establish branch offices, the number of which must not exceed one for each \$500,000 of the capital stock of such federal reserve bank.

Every federal reserve bank shall be incorporated and shall have succession for a period of 20 years from its organization.

Every federal reserve bank shall be controlled by a board of nine directors holding office for three years, three of whom shall be chosen by the stockholders, three representing the general public interests of the reserve district, and three designated by the federal reserve board.

Shareholders in a federal reserve bank shall be entitled to an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital.

Raising of Surplus Fund. One-half of the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund until that fund amounts to 20 per cent. of the bank's capital, and the remaining half shall be paid to the United States.

When the surplus fund amounts to 20 per cent. of the capital and the shareholders have received their five per cent. dividends, all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States.

Any state bank, banking association, or trust company may subscribe to the stock of a federal reserve bank.

A federal reserve board is created consisting of nine members, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture, and the comptroller of the currency, three members chosen by the president of the United States and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of six years, one of whom is to be the governor, another the vice-governor, and the third the secretary; and three members chosen by the electors of the federal reserve banks.

Powers of Federal Board. The federal board as empowered:

To examine accounts and books of federal reserve banks.

To require or permit a federal reserve bank to rediscunt the paper of any of the federal reserve banks.

To establish each week or oftener a rate of discount which shall be mandatory upon each federal reserve bank for each class of paper.

To supervise and regulate the issue of treasury notes to federal reserve banks.

To require the removal of federal reserve bank officials for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud or deceit.

To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of federal reserve banks.

To suspend the further operations of any federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor.

Limit of Bank's Business.

A federal reserve bank may receive from any of its stockholders deposits of current funds, national bank notes, federal reserve notes or checks and drafts upon solvent banks.

Upon the endorsement of any member bank it may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions.

Such notes or bills, however, shall not be discounted for speculative purposes.

Various restrictions are imposed in reference to the extent of the loaning power of a federal reserve bank.

The federal reserve board may authorize the reserve bank of a district to discount the direct obligations of member banks.

Certain open market operations are permitted to reserve banks.

Fiscal Agents of Government.

All moneys now held in the general fund of the treasury will be deposited in federal reserve banks, which shall act as fiscal agents of the government. All revenues of the government shall

be deposited in such banks and disbursements drawn against such deposits.

The federal reserve banks may be required to pay interest on government deposits, but shall not pay interest on any other.

The government and state banks depositing in the federal reserve banks shall be the only depositors in the reserve banks.

An issue of \$500,000,000, plus an amount equal to the amount of national bank notes which may be retired, is authorized.

This issue shall be made at the discretion of the federal reserve board.

Division of Treasury Notes.

Any federal reserve bank may make application to the federal reserve board for such amount of treasury notes as it may desire, such application to be accompanied with an offer of collateral security to protect the notes, equal in amount to the sum applied for.

Whenever any federal reserve bank shall disburse federal reserve treasury notes, it must hold in its own vaults gold or lawful money equal in amount to 33 1/3 per cent. of the treasury notes so paid out by it.

Federal reserve banks may be required to deposit in the treasury a sum in gold or lawful money equal to 5 per cent. of whatever amount of federal reserve treasury notes issued to it.

Exchange of collateral put up for notes is provided for.

Service as Clearing House.

The federal reserve board may act as a clearing house for federal reserve banks, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its shareholding banks.

Provision is made for the reduction and wiping out of liability by federal reserve banks.

The secretary of the treasury is directed to exchange United States 2 per cent. bonds, bearing the circulation privilege of 3 per cent. bonds without the circulating privilege. When the outstanding 2 per cent. shall be exchanged or refunded the power of national banks to issue circulating notes secured by United States bonds will cease.

Every national bank may receive circulating notes under the conditions prescribed by the bill, but no national banks shall be permitted to issue circulating notes or any substitute therefor. After twenty years national bank notes remaining outstanding shall be recalled.

Demand for Bank Reserves.

Within 60 days after the establishment of a federal reserve bank every national banking association shall establish with the federal reserve bank of its district a credit balance on the books of the latter institution equal to not less than three per cent. of its own total demand liabilities, exclusive of circulating notes, and at the end of 14 months this amount shall be increased to five per cent.

National banking associations classified as country banks and situated outside of central reserve and reserve cities must maintain a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of their deposits. National banks in reserve cities must maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of their outstanding deposits for 26 months after the passage of the bill and for 12 months thereafter 22 1/2 per cent., and at the end of 38 months permanently a reserve of 20 per cent. of their standing deposits.

Every federal reserve bank must at all times have in its vaults in gold or lawful money a sum equal to not less than 33 1/3 per cent. of its outstanding demand liabilities.

Drastic Examination Provided. Drastic and frequent examination of national banking associations are provided for.

Any national bank making a loan or gratuity to an examiner is subject to a fine of \$1,000 and the officer or officers of the bank authorizing it to an additional fine of \$500. Any examiner accepting the loan or gratuity is fined \$500 and disqualified from office.

No officer or director of a national bank may be a beneficiary of any transaction made on behalf of his bank. Should he violate this provision he will be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 or by a penitentiary sentence of three years, or both.

Responsibility on Persons.

The stockholders of every national banking association will be held individually responsible for all obligations of such association.

Any national banking association not situated in a reserve city may make farm loans, equal to 25 per cent. of its capital and surplus or 50 per cent. of its time deposits.

Any national banking association capitalized at \$1,000,000 or more may, through the federal reserve board, establish branches in foreign countries.

The bill describes itself as "a bill to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means for rediscouting commercial paper and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes."

It prescribes that the short title of the act shall be the "federal reserve act." The second section which relates to "federal reserve districts" requires that within 60 days after passage of the bill the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, and the controller of the currency, acting as a reserve bank organization committee, shall designate from among the reserve cities now authorized by law a number of such cities, not less than 12 to be known as federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States into districts, each district to contain one of such federal reserve cities.

WILSON'S ADDRESS ON THE CURRENCY

Appeals to Congress to Take
Prompt Action.

SAYS DUTY IS IMPERATIVE

Limitations of Present System to Be
Removed for an Expansive and
Constructive Currency
Law.

Washington, D. C. — For the second time since assuming the presidential office, the nation's chief executive, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, appeared in person today in the halls of congress and before the joint session of the house and senate delivered his address on currency legislation. In an informal way, and briefly, but earnestly, the president pointed out the imperative duty of at once providing an elastic currency for the nation, and thus emancipating business from the limitations of the present law. He said:

Full Text of Address.
Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress: It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session.

An Imperative Duty.

But there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequences that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

Emancipation Day for Business.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the stolid security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls.

A New Day Dawning.

Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise, which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

Action Must Be Constructive.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originative brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind?

Must Aid and Protect Business.

How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, life within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not know how to act upon it? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

Must Act Now.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

Elastic Currency Needed.

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings.

Government Must Control.

Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

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Appeals to Congress to Act at Once.

The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power—to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in this great enterprise of exigent reform which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR GLASS

Author of Currency Bill to Have
Opposition of Other Members
of the Committee.

Washington, D. C. — Chairman Glass of the house banking committee faces a revolt in the committee that endangers favorable action on the currency bill. Notice was served on him Wednesday by members of the committee that they would not accept blindly the bill that was being forced by the administration. They told him that they resented the secrecy attached to the framing of the bill and the lack of opportunity given members of the committee to assist in the work.

Mr. Glass was forced into a "close plan of committee work." He opposed it, but President Wilson, it is understood, counseled such a course and Mr. Glass was forced into acquiescence. But two members of his committee, Bulkley of Ohio and Korbey of Indiana have been in his confidence. Other members of the committee resent it.

State Hospital Head Exonerated.

Columbus, O. — Dr. A. E. Baber, superintendent of the Dayton State hospital, charged by Dr. J. B. Koch, former assistant superintendent, with incompetency, immorality and cruelty, has been exonerated by the state board of administration.

Dayton, O. — State Bank Superintendent, Lattimer closed the Osborn bank at Osborn, O. Deputy Superintendent J. A. Holmes was placed in charge. The bank was incorporated in 1889 for \$30,000.

LABOR LEADERS GAIN APPEAL

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Get
New Hearing, Which Is Set
for October.

Washington, D. C. — Chief Justice White Thursday granted an appeal to the supreme court for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders convicted of contempt of court in the noted Buck Stove & Range Co. case. The appeal will be heard after October.

CAMPAIGN WORK ON

POLITICS AND LEGISLATION GO-
ING SIDE BY SIDE IN THE NA-
TION'S CAPITAL.

THREE BIG PARTIES ARE BUSY

Progressive-Republican Leaders Hope-
ful Hillies Will Call Rehabilitation
Convention and Democrats Believe
It Would Help Them.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—While the tariff debate is on in the senate the representatives of the three political parties have found time to get ready for the next campaign. As a member put it today, "we are to have politics and legislation side by side for some time, for it seems likely that the day of short sessions of congress is forever ended."

Politics is nearly as lively in Washington now as it was a year ago when every candidate for the presidency, Republican and Democratic, had open headquarters in this city. The same men in part who were conducting the campaigns of a year ago are still at work in party headquarters in this city. For the most part, however, it is the subordinate headquarters men who are in charge, for the chief organization officials just now have too much to do in legislative matters to give any great amount of time to headquarters' work.

The Democrats, the Republicans and the Progressives all are keeping "open house" in Washington, and already a considerable amount of campaign material is being turned out. One of the chief efforts of some of the Republican party's leaders today has to do with the campaign to induce the Republican national committee to call a convention of the party for rehabilitation purposes in the late fall or certainly in the early winter. Since the executive committee of the Republican national committee met here some time ago and authorized the chairman to order a meeting of the full committee within sixty days after the adjournment of congress, the progressive-Republican chieftains who want to make sure that Chairman Charles D. Hillies will call the convention have been exceedingly busy in a missionary way.

Convention Seems Likely.

It is said by some men who are close to the progressive-Republican leaders that the promoters of the convention plan are much more hopeful today that the chairman will issue a call for the gathering than they were a month ago. There are things which may account for this renewed hopefulness of the progressive-Republicans. In the first place, it was known that much of the opposition to the convention idea was based on the fear of the old line Republicans that if a convention were called and the progressive-Republicans were found to be in control of it, the old liners might be compelled to submit to the adoption of some kind of a platform of principles which would commit the reorganized party to some things for which the men known as regular Republicans would not be willing to stand.

It is rumored now that if the Republican national committee will consent to call a party convention, the progressive-Republicans have promised not to insist upon anything except a change in the party representation from the southern states, an endorsement of the primary principle, and a rule that all delegates having officially authenticated credentials to conventions shall be seated without dispute. If the progressive-Republicans have agreed to this, as rumor has it, it seems to be virtually certain that Chairman Hillies of the national committee by the consent of the members will summon a convention and that it may be held just before the convening of the next regular session of congress in December.

PLEASES THE DEMOCRATS.

Democratic leaders say that they hope that the Republicans will call a convention and will try to patch up their differences. No Democratic leader believes, apparently, as it is perfectly natural he should not believe, that the opposition organization can patch up a peace. The Democratic leaders say that such a convention by its acts only would accentuate the differences between the two wings of the party and simply will alienate further from out-right Republicanism the Progressives who formed a new party last year and who, according to the Democratic belief, will still insist upon going their own way.

The progressive Republicans, however, seem to think that the Progressives can be brought back into the fold if the old convention methods are done away with and if there seems a strong probability that the principles for which the Progressives stood are to be adopted by the Republican party. The progressive party leaders in Washington say that there can be no thought of amalgamation with the older party unless that party adopts every one of the Progressives' principles, rid itself of the bosses, and agrees to become progressive in name.

Tariff Bill Moves Slowly.

Finally the senate has settled down to start the last stage of the tariff bill's journey. Members have admitted that the course of the tariff thus far has been followed at a tortoise pace, and it is believed from what is said, by the senators especially, that it will be pretty late in the summer before the bill goes to conference.

What virtually is the fourth tariff bill within as many years is now on the last leg of its journey. The ques-

tion naturally arises, is the country to have a fifth bill in a fifth, or at the furthest, a sixth summer? It all depends, so the members say, upon the success before the country of the measure now slowly moving on to the place where it will receive the signature of the president of the United States. All kinds of dire happenings have been predicted if the present bill should become the law of the land, and also all kinds of supreme happiness have been predicted if the bill shall become the law.

The Democrats in house and senate, or at least those of them who at heart are for the measure, say that it will fulfill the souls' desire of the men and the party who are responsible for its framing. The Republicans, and even some of the progressive Republicans, say that the measure, if it passes, means disaster. The Progressives, the members of the new party in the house and its one member in the senate, say that no tariff legislation which can stand the real test even will be passed until a business commission is appointed to study conditions and to make a report from a commercial standpoint upon what the rates of duty should be. These are the varying Washington opinions on the prospects for success or failure of the present tariff bill.

Quick Action a Dream.

It is now getting well on toward the second summer month, and the senate is still at the tariff. President Wilson hoped, and said he hoped, that tariff legislation would be ready for his signature by Independence Day. Members and senators said they hoped the same thing, but it is definitely known that there were only a few of them who had any thought their hopes were to be realized. How slow has tariff legislation dragged along its course? It has been no slower this year than in the years that are past, but it was thought that because of the material which the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate had at their disposal, and because of the long drawn-out discussions of recent years, this year's action might be expedited. It seems to have been an elusive belief.

It is believed that before the senate gets through with the bill and brings it to a final vote, several senators will speak for two and three days at a stretch upon those matters which they think are particularly vital to their constituents. Republicans and Democrats alike say it is not likely that any of the long drawn out speeches will change a single vote, but it seemingly is the intention of the senators, nevertheless, to speak at length. President Wilson wants to go to Panama in August, and then he wants to go to his recently leased summer home in New Hampshire. Some of the senators say that the president will be lucky if he gets to Panama in September and to his New Hampshire house in October, but then this may be the very darkest view of the delay which is in store.

"Bob" Wooley's Job.

Some candidates for office in Washington have troubles to get positions, even if the president of the United States is on their side and is willing to give them place. The senate occasionally is a big stumbling block in the path of ambition. Robert R. Wooley wanted to be made an assistant secretary of the treasury, and was not, but was given the place of auditor for the interior department in the office which has Franklin K. Lane as its chief. "Bob" Wooley probably is entirely satisfied with his position, for it is a good one, and he will perform its duties as well as he has performed newspaper and other duties in his time, which means that he will do his work exceedingly well.

When the Wilson administration came into being, it was understood thoroughly that Wooley was to be appointed as one of the assistants to Mr. McAdoo in the treasury department. It may not be that Wooley was as sure as the president and his other friends were that he would get the appointment. He did not get it and this was the way of it. Some years ago Wooley wrote some magazine articles which were not entirely complimentary to several United States senators, some of whom are still holding office. It seemed to be the general belief of Washington persons who read the article that they were intended to do a public service.

Senators Had Memories.

United States senators have memories like other people, and skins thinner than some other people. It is believed that the long memorized, thinned skins of Mr. Wilson know that in the executive session called to consider nominations, the personal equation would be used to solve the problem of appointment in a manner disastrous to Mr. Wooley.

The president apparently did not want an appointment of his rejected and so Wooley was made auditor of the interior department, and as the position is not quite as prominent as one as that for which the nominee originally was slated, no senator apparently used his influence to intervene between the appointee and his job. In all the circumstances of the case, the interior department's auditor can be well satisfied with the outcome. It was generally understood by Washington correspondents that he had been made a sacrifice because he had elected to do his duty as a writer by the public, and those who know him are certain that in order to get the place of chief secretary of the treasury, he would not blot out one word from the articles he had written.

The average man is sufficiently glib to make a fool of himself just to please some woman.